

SENATE SECRETLY
DISCUSSES AWARD
OF YAP MANDATEExecutive Session Moved by the
Foreign Relations Committee
Chairman to Hasten Defeat of
Filibuster Against Navy Bill

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—International acrimony and bickering growing out of the differences between the United States and the League of Nations, particularly over the award of the Island of Yap to Japan under mandate, contrary to the alleged protests of this government, received added significance last evening when the Senate of the United States voted to go into secret legislative session to consider the situation confronting the new Administration, with special reference to conditions in the Pacific Ocean.

The move to resolve into secret session followed a bitter debate on the naval appropriation bill, against which a filibuster had developed. In the midst of a struggle in open session, Henry Cabot Lodge, Senator from Massachusetts, chairman of the Foreign Relations Committee, entered the chamber, and addressing himself to the chair, declared that he was "extremely anxious for the passage of this bill for reasons which it would not be wise to discuss at this time in open session."

Conditions Freely Discussed

A roll call was taken and the Senate galleries were cleared, the doors closed, and the body resolved itself into secret session of the state of the nation, with special reference to international conditions, and with more pointed reference still to the situation in the Pacific. For more than two hours the Senate discussed the situation, Senator Lodge speaking freely and urging on his colleagues the seriousness of delaying at this time the passage of the navy bill.

Senator Lodge's address largely dealt with facts which were not new to members of the Senate. He dwelt on the cable controversy, and intimated that the progress of conversations between the United States and the other powers was not at all satisfactory from the viewpoint of this government. He also indicated that the Administration would be responsible for the situation.

Naval Holiday Opposed

The chairman of the Foreign Relations Committee reviewed the controversy with regard to the Island of Yap, and submitted to the consideration of the Senate the facts given to the committee by Norman H. Davis, Undersecretary of State, when he later appeared before an executive session of the committee. The whole trend of the Lodge argument was to the effect that it would not be wise to delay naval construction at this time, and that a "go-ahead" policy should be adopted until such time as the nations had actually entered into a conference looking to an agreement on disarmament.

Senator Lodge was particularly insistent that nothing should be done at this time to interfere with the construction of naval facilities on the Pacific coast. He declared strongly against the Borch resolution recommending a naval holiday of six months, and urged that its adoption would seriously interfere with the position of the United States when the time comes for a determination of issues.

Some senators, especially on the Democratic side, took the view that the move to go into executive session was a "piece of bluff" to induce the Senate to pass the navy bill before the present session expires at noon on Friday. The move was characterized as the "biggest bluff of the session" by senators who charged that Mr. Lodge was trying to raise a "bugaboo" to scare the filibustering senators into surrender.

Opposition Aggressive

On the other hand, Senator Lodge must have known that he could not influence senators like William E. Borah (R.), Senator from Idaho, and William H. King (D.), Senator from Utah, who were leading the attack on the naval bill. It was left to John Sharp Williams, Senator from Mississippi, to call the majority leader to task for the move whereby he brought about the secret session. Senator Williams charged that Mr. Lodge and other Republicans were acting for no other purpose than to break the legislative jam which threatened the navy bill.

The Senator from Mississippi further charged that grave responsibility was attached to this "yapping," the more so as the persons responsible were not apprehensive of any serious tension on the international horizon. He deplored the maneuver in a "dressing-down" which did not spare it, he said, the majority leader of the Senate.

The move to resolve itself into secret session came at a point when the naval

facilities on the Pacific coast were under consideration. Senator King had delivered a vigorous attack on the item in the bill which makes provision for the acquiring of a tract of land for a naval base at Alameda, California. The development of this base would cost the government eventually something like \$100,000,000. There were indications that the particular attention paid in the navy bill to the situation in the Pacific was a reflection of the advice of prominent naval experts that the American fleet be concentrated in the Pacific.

Senator Lodge did not speak of war. His contention really was that in the diplomatic encounter on outstanding issues it would be unwise to slow down in the development of material assets at the disposal of the United States Government. He did clearly indicate that he was dissatisfied with the progress of negotiations for the settlement of issues between the United States and the powers.

Even in the open debate on the floor, there were random shafts from senators indicative of apprehension that the situation is not free from danger. Miles Polindexter (R.), Senator from the State of Washington, who has charge of the bill, dwelt particularly on the territory that Japan has acquired as a result of her entrance into the world war.

"It is too late for the United States to protect her rights and interests," Senator Polindexter exclaimed.

"The United States," said the Senator, "is confronted at the present time in its foreign relations with a very critical situation. For the first time in our history we have an opportunity, as a result of the war, to secure an adequate navy to protect and defend the interests of the United States. It is the only thing we got out of the war."

Japan's War Prize

"Contrast what the United States got out of the war with what Japan got. Japan got the Island of Yap, or rather she thinks she got the Island of Yap. She lays claim to an empire in the Pacific Ocean extending over 4,000,000 square miles of land and water and her compensation for participation in the war. She is being sustained by the Council of the League of Nations. The United States obtained nothing. We have begun, however, to assert our rights and to say that we want the Island of Yap Internationalized."

"Is it too late for the United States to protect her rights and interests? Is the United States to continue to merely assert what she believes are her just rights and interests, without having the means to back them up?"

Senator Polindexter demanded the bill against the attack at Senator Lodge.

At the close of the secret session the debate on the bill was resumed, senators discussing at length the different items as they were reached. There were no indications as to the night where on that Senator Lodge had succeeded in influencing the filibustering senators into surrender.

FAILURE OF REBELS
IN LIECHTENSTEIN

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

GENEVA, Switzerland (Tuesday)—According to a message received from Vaduz, adversaries of the Prince and Government of Liechtenstein had organized a revolution for last Saturday to overturn the government. On Friday night the president of the Landtag issued an appeal for support, and on Saturday a protecting force of 600 assembled at Vaduz.

The revolutionaries, who numbered under 150, dared not attempt the coup. A committee appointed to act intermediately obtained an agreement on a resolution expressing confidence in the government with the proviso that a vote be taken to decide whether the present government shall remain in office.

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NONPARTISANS TO
COMBAT RECALLNames of Signers of Independent
Petition to Be Published and
Counter Petition Circulated—
Farm Strike Final Weapon

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Western News Office

CHICAGO, Illinois—"Summer fallow and fight." This is the latest word from the North Dakota political battle fields and it means that, if the opponents of the Nonpartisan League state industry and state banking program succeed in their attempt to secure a special election to recall officials of the state who are League leaders, the farmers will leave their fields idle this summer and fight to the last ditch.

Following the announcement last week by the Independent Voters Association, chief enemy of the Nonpartisan League, that they would begin circulation of a petition for a special election to recall Gov. Lynn J. Frazier, William Lemke, Attorney-General, and John J. Hagan, Commissioner of Agriculture and Labor, who compose the State Industrial Board, the Nonpartisan League leaders held a caucus and decided to circulate a counter petition demanding an election for the recall of all the Independent Voters Association members who hold state offices.

The Nonpartisans also determined to raise a fund of \$150,000 to fight the Independent recall petition, announced that they will publish broadcast the names of all who sign it, and adopted the slogan quoted above.

Politicians Blamed

This information was given to a representative of The Christian Science Monitor yesterday by Carl D. Thompson, special representative of the Bank of North Dakota.

"Hungry politicians are keeping the State in a turmoil," said Mr. Thompson. "Even the opponents of the league are becoming disgusted with the violent methods used to wreck the industrial and banking program. The move for recall election hinged on the refusal of the Industrial Board to accept the conditions laid down by Minneapolis, Chicago, and New York bankers, who proposed recently to underwrite \$8,000,000 of bonds issued by the Bank of North Dakota. The demands of the bankers amounted to a complete takeover of the banking and legislative functions of the State and abandonment of the league program."

"Now the American Federation of Labor through its executive committee at the conference last week in Washington, District of Columbia, on the open shop question, recommended these bonds for the investment of union funds and recommended that union moneys be deposited in the Bank of North Dakota."

Sponsors for Bond Sale

"The Public Ownership League of America, of which I am secretary, has decided to manage the national campaign for the sale of these \$8,000,000 bonds. Among the vice-presidents of the league we have Miss Addams, Hull House, Chicago; Frank P. Walsh, attorney, New York; Eugene A. Fox, former Governor of Massachusetts; Glenn E. Plumb, special attorney for the railway brotherhoods; Warren S. Stone, grand chief of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, and Carl S. Vrooman, director of the gift corn relief department of the American Farm Bureau Federation."

"These bonds were authorized by the Legislature of North Dakota in February, 1919, and about a year ago, \$17,000,000 were underwritten by a Chicago bond house. Then a committee of 42 enemies of the league program

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led a suit as citizens against the bonds. The bonds were approved by the Supreme Court of North Dakota and in short order the suit was taken to the Supreme Court of the United States and the bonds were given a clean slate in a decision handed down June 1, 1920.

"Despite the decision of the Supreme Court of North Dakota, backed by the Supreme Court of the United States, the Chicago bankers backed out on the underwriting of these bonds, and since then word has gone out from Wall Street that they are not to be sold through the regular channels that handle public utility bonds."

Supreme Court Quoted

"Many people are surprised to hear that the Supreme Court of the United States ever gave a decision on these bonds. It has been kept very quiet by the financial interests of the entire country, who are afraid the North Dakota state banking program will succeed."

"Perhaps it would be news to quote a little from that decision, since it is so little known:

"Under the authority of the Constitution and the laws prevailing in North Dakota," said the decision of the United States Supreme Court, "the people, the Legislature and the highest court of the State have declared the purpose for which the several acts were passed to be of public nature, and within the taxing authority of the state."

"With this united action of people, Legislature and court, we are not at liberty to interfere unless it is clear beyond reasonable controversy that rights secured by the federal Constitution have been violated."

"The questions involved were given elaborate consideration in that court (the Supreme Court of North Dakota) and it held, concerning what may in general terms be denominated the 'banking legislation,' that it was justified for the purpose of providing banking facilities, and to enable the State to carry out the purposes of the other acts, of which the Mill and Elevator Association Act is the principal one."

OFFER OF ALLIES IS
REFUSED IN GREECENational Assembly in Athens
Unanimously Rejects Proposed
Inquiry Into the Questions
of Smyrna and Thrace

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

ATHENS, Greece (Tuesday)—The National Assembly today unanimously refused to accept the proposed inquiry into the questions of Smyrna and Thrace.

The decision of the conference of the Supreme Allied Council in London to send an inter-allied commission to Smyrna and Thrace produced a storm of indignation and it was a foregone conclusion that the National Assembly would condemn the projected inquiry. Practically every Greek newspaper protests in the strongest terms possible against the decision. Many journals take the standpoint that the question, having already been settled, should not be reopened and urged the government to take whatever measures may be necessary to resist any attempt to wrench from Greece territories that are sincerely loyal to her.

Reports are published here of big mass meetings in Smyrna and a number of towns in Thrace, at which resolutions were passed expressing a desire to remain part of the mother country. Further it is stated that General Papoulas, commander of the Greek forces on the Smyrna frontier, has telegraphed to the Greek Minister of War to the effect that his troops are becoming impatient and wish to give a decisive blow to the Kemalists.

Various organizations in Athens are arranging a 15-hour demonstration, at which resolutions will be submitted calling upon the government to retain the territories liberated at great cost in men and money.

Mr. Venizelos a Witness

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

PARIS, France (Sunday)—The whole proceedings in the recent trial of Eleutherios Venizelos, assassinated here have constituted a violent political discussion. Counsel for the defense placed the debate on this ground.

As for the witnesses, they made the accusation against Mr. Venizelos of having used his personal power to violate the constitution.

These charges, Mr. Venizelos, who appeared at the bar, had no difficulty in disposing of. He showed how he had always refused to place himself at the head of a military revolution, and how King Constantine refused his advice concerning the proper attitude in the war. When Bulgaria attacked Serbia, Constantine refused to respect his own promises. He was not only Germanophile, but entirely German.

But Mr. Venizelos, in condemning Constantine, was careful not to injure the Greek Prime Minister, now at London, negotiating for his country. On the contrary, he declared that Nicholas Kalogeropoulos is a partisan of the entente, in whom every confidence could be reposed.

Mr. Venizelos had just arrived from London, where he had worked in the same sense as the Premier. He believed that the attack was made on him because his adversaries feared that he would win the elections.

ALLIES CUT SHORT
GERMAN EXPOSITIONDr. Simons' Explanation of Counter-Proposals on Reparations
Creates Unfavorable Impression—Allies Reply Thursday

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

LONDON, England (Tuesday)—The German delegates to the allied conference received a smart setback when, at a meeting at Lancaster House today with the representatives of Great Britain, France, Japan, Belgium and Italy, they proposed to pay roughly half the amount recently agreed upon at Paris, for they were told by Mr. Lloyd George, as president, that the proposals of Dr. Walter Simons, the German Foreign Minister, indicated a complete misapprehension of the actualities of the situation and the Allies could not examine or discuss them.

Without listening to a detailed exposition of Dr. Simons' statement, the Allies cut short the conference with the intention of consulting between themselves as to what step they should take next, and of meeting the Germans again on Thursday.

Neglecting the question of the 12 per cent export tax, Dr. Simons proposed that Germany should pay, by way of reparations, 50,000,000,000 gold marks, equivalent to \$2,500,000,000, representing the Allies' demand for annuities totaling \$11,300,000,000, discounted at 8 per cent.

The German Proposals

The Germans claim to have already paid 20,000,000,000 marks, or £1,000,000,000 in kind, as against 10,000,000,000 marks or £500,000,000 estimated by the Reparations Commission, and they propose to deal with the remaining 30,000,000,000 marks, or £1,500,000,000 thus: an international loan to be floated, with certain privileges, such as freedom from income tax, to the amount of 8,000,000,000 marks, or £400,000,000, Germany to pay interest and sinking fund. The remaining 22,000,000,000 marks, or £1,100,000,000, to be paid at the rate of 1,000,000,000 marks, or £50,000,000 per annum till 1925, when a new method of payment shall be arrived at. The whole debt is to be cleared off in 30 years and payment for the first five years is to be made in labor and in kind, rather than in cash.

The Germans were called to the conference on Monday night, and had to make a special effort on Monday night to prepare their case for presentation in time. Mr. Lloyd George wasted no words when, for the first time since the Spa conference, German delegates entered the same room as the Allies for purposes of discussion, and immediately invited Dr. Simons to bring forward the German counter-proposal.

Dr. Simons then announced that the German Government could not accept the allied Paris proposals in their present form.

Payment by Surplus Profits

The objections were to the fundamental contradiction involved in raising German productive effort to its maximum limit in order to pay the Allies, while at the same time preventing German competition being a menace to the commerce of other nations. The only method of payment was by surplus exports, and the experts agreed that German exports would have to be four times as great as the amount of the annuities, this fact being due to the necessity of importing raw material and food for the population. Germany having been deprived of territories from which these could be obtained. Forcing up German exports to this artificial manner, Dr. Simons claimed, would constitute a serious menace to the rest of the world.

Referring in passing to the proposed export duty of 12 per cent, Dr. Simons stated that it must either be paid by the consumer if the price could be forced up, or by German industry, which would thereby be weakened in its power to compete with the result that exports would decline. The German Government held that the Paris proposals were based on too transient a view of the condition of German industry.

German Economic Situation

Germany was now able to export because of the favorable exchange and the very low cost of production, but probably these conditions would not last. They really represented a state of weakness in German industry, due to the state of the currency. In view of this condition the German Government required great confidence before it could offer definite promises of payment, but the German people were prepared to make sacrifices if thereby they could exchange the indefinite liabilities of the Versailles Treaty for more definite ones.

Dr. Simons then made the proposals already quoted, in the course of which he also expressed the readiness of Germany to consent to the establishment of a joint commission to investigate the amount already paid to the Allies, as to which allied and German experts disagree. An economic and financial memorandum, prepared by German experts, is being provided for the use of the allied representatives, but Mr. Lloyd George refused to have the time of the conference taken up by

verbal details, and the next step, so far as the Germans are concerned, is to attend and hear what the allied attitude is going to be toward the general German proposals.

Official Communiqué

The following official communiqué was issued tonight:

"The heads of the allied delegations met at 10 Downing Street today to consider the action which they propose to take consequent upon the German counter-proposal on the subject of reparations. It was decided to consult the juridical and military advisers tomorrow with a view to informing the German delegation on Thursday as to the measures which the Allies propose to take."

LEAGUE REPLIES TO
WASHINGTON ON YAPJapanese Delegate Suggests Compromise—France Eagerly
Awaits Coming Declaration of
Policy by Warren C. Harding

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its correspondent in Paris by wireless

PARIS, France (Tuesday)—The reply of the League of Nations Council, handed to Hugh C. Wallace, the United States Ambassador, for transmission to Washington, follows the lines already indicated in The Christian Science Monitor, but will not be published here until it is known in America. Japan seems adamant on the main question of Yap, though a conciliatory tone is taken, while other mandates, it is understood, will be submitted to America. The object is to enter into direct conversations with America and convene a meeting at which America will be represented. While the right of the United States to participate in the making of arrangements is implicitly denied, no secret is made of the intention of bringing America, in one way or another, into relations with the League.

It is satisfactory that Viscount Ishii, the Japanese Ambassador, suggests the possibility of a slight compromise, which would probably take the form of placing the international cable under the control of America, even though the Yap mandate, which is held to be the affair of the Supreme Council and not of the League, remains formally unaltered. Although France is occupied with the indemnity problem, great interest is being taken in the attitude of President-Elect Harding after March 4. It is recognized that the whole of the future relations of America with Europe, as well as Asia, may be determined by the first message, which is on the eve of being

Mystery of Harding Policy

There are many speculative statements made here, and prophetic indications of the guiding lines of the message received from America, but nevertheless the Harding policy remains a grand enigma. That there will be important changes in contrast with the Wilson policy is not doubted, and considerable anxiety prevails.

There are long comments today on both the Mesopotamia and Japanese questions. With regard to Mesopotamia, it is stated that America made overtures to France for the revision of the arrangements arrived at during the San Remo conference, by which France was to receive a quarter of the production of the Mosul oil and England the rest. France was not content with this attribution, and with the aid of America, it was hoped to obtain a revision. Apparently nothing came of these negotiations.

There is a diplomatic disposition on the part of France to take some advantage of a situation which would appear to set England and America in some opposition.

"The Intransigent," a Paris evening paper, alludes discreetly to this policy in the following passage: "To those friends of ours on the other side of the channel who sacrifice lightly French alliance, who reject it as a pressed lemon, it is not bad that facts should come to refresh their memory. The entente cordiale has not finished bearing its fruits. France, which has the most burdens, remains, nevertheless, sufficiently influential by her glory, and sufficiently strong by her army, for her help and her amity to be sought in view of future conflicts. France has the right to choose. She possesses a memory, and she will know how to remember those who have aided her, or who have abandoned her in a difficult hour."

A Diplomatic Factor

Thus is this question linked up with the reparations questions now being discussed at London. Mr. Briand, it is said, is too subtle to have neglected the unexpected assistance that this incident will have given him. He will know how to make use of the episode at the critical moment of the negotiations. Other writers do not neglect to indicate that Franco-British relations have grown better as differences have sprung up between London and Washington.

Carried to the extreme, diplomatic calculations are of course undesirable, but of the whole they may be taken to mean that France desires to play the rôle of peacemaker in any possible dispute, concerning British mandates and the control of eastern oil wells, between America and England.

BATTLESHIPS OR
SUBMARINES FOR
FUTURE—WHICH?End of Long Discussion in The
Times of London Shows Difference
of Opinion on Issue
to Be as Pronounced as Ever

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England—The great discussion in The Times on the all-important question of the future of the battleship has at last come to an end, after continuing steadily for considerably over two months. Whatever the upshot of it may be, one thing is clear, namely, that the last stages of the discussion find the various authorities just as profoundly in disagreement as at the beginning. Sir Percy Scott claims that his insistent question, "What is the use of a battleship?" has never been answered save by a mishapman who replied with a finality which left nothing to be desired, whilst, on the other hand, the formidable array of those who still believe in the battleship maintain, in effect, that the question has been answered fully and in a way entirely satisfactory to the battleship, again and again.

In this last part of the discussion four letters stand out from the others as summarizing the two sides in the controversy. Of these letters, two were contributed by Rear-Admiral S. S. Hall, who early entered into the debate on the side of the submarine and the aircraft; one is by Admiral Bacon, a staunch supporter of the claims of the battleship; and one, his "last word," by Sir Percy Scott.

Admiral Hall Returns to the Charge

Perhaps the most important point in Admiral Hall's letters is his contention that the advent of the submarine has rendered a complete solution of the problem how to protect commerce impossible. "The advent of the submarine," he says, "inevitably produces a condition of stalemate at sea; you can never insure clearing the sea of submarines, and therefore attacks on trade will persist whether you annihilate the enemy's surface fleet, distantly blockade it, as in the last war, or even if he has none at all." Admiral Hall goes on to insist that stalemate at sea will be much easier of accomplishment in the future, and that all that can really be done is to reduce losses to a bearable quantity, the problem being how to do this "most economically with the means at our disposal."

In reply to the question, repeatedly advanced: "How would a nation possessing no battleships defend herself at sea against the attacks of a nation equipped with these naval weapons?" Admiral Hall declares that the problem thus presented is not so difficult as the military problem in 1914 or the submarine problem of 1916. "There are not a great many of these ships," he writes, "they are, at any rate, large targets and on the surface. If it is made our serious business to defeat them, we can do it. We have never tried. Our auxiliary navy has been disbanded. We have no naval air service, and practically the whole of our naval effort is now devoted to bolstering up our so-called capital ship."

Is History Repeating Itself?

Admiral Hall contends that it is not a question of whether a submarine can or cannot sink a capital ship. Without ever attempting to do so, he says, "she compels these valuable ships to go at high speed and to be protected by destroyers. Finally, the Admiral maintains that in this struggle between those in favor of maintaining the status quo and those who would change it history is but repeating itself. "The future dominating importance of the air and the submarines," he says, "is as obvious to me as was the change from sail to steam, but I learned my seamanship from the only standard work, which said steam would never be of use except as an auxiliary, and even proposed to prove it in weight of coal to be carried, etc. And so today we are told the aeroplane is only of use as an auxiliary to the battleship."

What Happened at Jutland

Admiral Bacon, in the course of his letter, confines himself mainly to rebutting the assertion that Admiral Jellicoe did his famous "turn away" at the battle of Jutland because he feared the attack of German submarines. He insists that Lord Jellicoe did not care "the proverbial brass farthing" for the German submarines, and that the "turn away" was occasioned by the rapid approach of 20 or more destroyers "transporting at a speed of 30 knots directly toward his fleet, some 60 or 70 torpedoes with a view to launching them with precision at his long line of battle." The slow surface speed of a submarine, its equally slow submerged speed, its inability to work in combination with its fellows, render its attack in battle futile, Admiral Bacon contends, "or at least entirely dependent on luck."

Sir Percy Scott's Last Word

Sir Percy Scott in his "last word" maintains that the question so often raised, of battleships or submarines is, in his opinion, a wrong way of putting it. "For I think," he says, "that it is generally allowed that all countries will decide, or have decided, to use, in the protection of their ports, submarines and aeroplanes. Therefore, whether we have battleships or

not, it looks as if we must have submarines; and if we take into consideration our foreign possessions and colonies, the number of submarines we shall require will be very large and the bill for them heavy.

"If this point is allowed," Sir Percy continues, "the question is no longer, Shall we have battleships or submarines? It changes into, Shall we have battleships? and, before that question is decided, some light ought to be thrown on 'What is the use of them?' and it is to find out what is the use of them that I have trespassed on your valuable space."

Sir Percy Scott then goes on to maintain that the building of the battleships will be supported by all the battleship builders of the world "because it is the bread whereby they live." This part of Sir Percy's letter is particularly interesting. "Look what a paying concern it is," he writes, "Would any of your readers like to get a nice contract for, say, only five battleships at \$5,000,000 each? In these circumstances we must expect the construction of battleships to be backed by many people possessing strong political interests, commercial interests and the support of capital. We must also expect the necessity of battleships to be supported by all the navies of the world; for naval men do not commit suicide, and battleships are vital to their profession and vital to their comfort. To be captain of a battleship is the ambition of every naval officer. Who else in the world travels about with the same comfort as the captain of a battleship? He has a large drawing room, a dining room in which he can seat twenty-five or thirty guests, a commodious bedroom with bath room attached and spare bedrooms. All these points will naturally be taken into consideration, or, at any rate, they will filter through the mind of every naval officer before he decides to vote for 'not building battleships.' These points will also have to be taken into consideration by the taxpayer when he is asked to put his hand in his pocket to pay for the super-battleships, their nurses and other accessories."

The Final Picture
The final picture which Sir Percy draws of the cost of the battleship is a fitting conclusion to a great debate, because the more the matter is examined the more does it become apparent that this question of cost may yet be the deciding factor against the battleship. "The... accessories must not be ignored," he says, "for they mean a lot of golden sovereigns from the taxpayer. Obviously, we must have a safe harbor to put our battleships in; they must be immune from under-water attack and from air attack. The super-battleship will necessitate all our docks being enlarged, and a multitude of other expenses, running, I should think, into hundreds of millions."

WARNING OF FRAUD IN TAX COLLECTION

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—The public was warned by the Bureau of Internal Revenue yesterday against unauthorized income tax collectors. The bureau has just been informed that a man in Bellairs, Ohio, representing himself as a revenue officer, collected three checks from foreigners in that city. The checks, totaling \$268, were cashed, and the stranger left the city before his fraudulence was discovered. The case has been referred to the Department of Justice and an investigation is being made.

To avoid the possibility of loss in transmission through the mail—cash payments of income taxes, the bureau states, should be made only at the office of collectors of internal revenue. Payment by check or money order made out to the order of "Collector of Internal Revenue" may be made to deputy collectors and revenue officers who are visiting every part of the country for the purpose of assisting taxpayers in making out their returns.

CLASH IN SENATE OVER POSTMASTERS

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—President Wilson's order placing postmasters under the civil service was attacked on Saturday in the Senate by Henry Cabot Lodge (R.), Senator from Massachusetts, who said it was "cunningly drawn and a humbug." Its effect, he added, was to keep in office without examination postmasters whose terms had expired.

Defending the order, Oscar W. Underwood (D.), Senator from Alabama, said the President had "attempted to live up to the principles of civil service" and that if the Republicans returned to the spoils system they would have to assume the responsibility before the country.

The tilt between the party leaders occurred after Gilbert M. Hitchcock (D.), Senator from Nebraska, had defended the President's order. The Nebraska Senator said that of the postmasters appointed 1912 were Democrats and 907 Republicans. The figures were conclusive evidence, he said, that the Postoffice Department made an effort to take postmasterships out of political patronage.

OLD DRY LAW SUPERSEDED

ST. LOUIS, Missouri.—The United States Circuit Court of Appeals held on Monday that the Volstead act superseded the revenue laws pertaining to alcoholic beverages, and that persons could not be convicted legally under the old laws when their offenses were covered by the Volstead act.

JOHN W. DAVIS IS HONORED IN LONDON

United States Ambassador Says Britain and America Have Much to Gain and Nothing to Lose by Cooperation

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

LONDON, England, (Tuesday).—The British Empire and the United States are rather large vessels. Neither can hope to maneuver without taking account of the other's whereabouts, and they may have to take, from time to time, a fair amount of the wash from each other's wake. But God pity the steersman of either who brings them into collision; if ever his crew and passengers get their hands on him.

Mr. Davis expressed gratitude to the hypothetical official who was alleged to have remarked to a mysterious reporter that Great Britain and America were "drifting to perdition, or some other resort." He was grateful to both these mythical gentlemen for the shock which they had administered. Nothing could have been more gratifying than the way in which public opinion in both countries rose to denounce the remark, and the good sense of the statesmen of both countries to solve this looming difficulty. This will surely do it, when they get together, forbearance, good will and a genuine desire to maintain the peace of the world actuate the leaders.

Telegrams of appreciation from the Governor of Oregon, the Mayor and the president of the Chamber of Commerce of Portland, Oregon, bringing out the fact that in the Republican State of Oregon, Senator Chamberlain, though a Democrat, has been repeatedly elected to the highest elective offices, were received. Letters from the President-elect, Warren G. Harding, also from Maj.-Gen. Leonard Wood, now in London with him, were read, the latter regretting his inability to attend and speak.

YUCATAN DECLARES YEAR'S MORATORIUM

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York.—Wall Street has learned that the State of Yucatan has declared a one year moratorium, caused, it is understood, by the engulfing of the large stocks of Yucatan steel held here in the general price slump. Under the Comision Reguladora during the war, Yucatan steel reached a price of 15 cents, and hope that it would go higher. Prompted bankers here to encourage overstocking by financing local institutions accumulating and holding it. It is said that when the price crash came 500,000 bales had to be taken over by the banks, with the price eventually falling to 5 cents. The moratorium is expected to complicate the hemp market and, by cutting prices, discourage production.

CORRESPONDENCE ON LOANS CALLED FOR

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—D. F. Houston, Secretary of the Treasury, is "directed" in a resolution adopted yesterday by the Senate Judiciary Committee to produce complete treasury files of correspondence relating to foreign loans. Members of the committee said the resolution was practically a "quantity subpoena" in form. The resolution was adopted in executive session. Committee members said it made it mandatory for the secretary to appear before the committee today with the full correspondence.

Secretary Houston informed the committee on Monday that he had referred the correspondence to the Secretary of State for determination as to what part of it could be submitted to the committee without affecting the public interest.

IMMIGRATION BILL VETO ASKED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York.—The Inter-Racial Council last night addressed a communication to President Wilson urging him to veto the Dillingham bill which would limit immigration beginning April 1 to 3 per cent of those of foreign origin who were in this country at the time of the 1910 census.

The appeal was based on the argument that it is an "unhumanitarian policy," which would close the country

try as an asylum for immigrants, that it would cause unlimited hardship to families who would be prevented from reuniting, that it discriminates against the minority races, and that it would create international misunderstanding and arouse racial bitterness.

NEW YORK HONORS G. E. CHAMBERLAIN

Oregon Senator Commended for His Activity in Inaugurating Constructive Federal Legislation at Outbreak of the War

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York.—A remarkable tribute was paid to George E. Chamberlain, United States Senator from Oregon, at a dinner in his honor at the Hotel Astor last evening. Some 700 New Yorkers, including representative men of all parties, combined with a number of his colleagues in Congress in doing honor to the man who had much to do, as chairman of the Senate Military Affairs Committee, with the success of the United States in the war.

The dinner was in the nature of a renewal of the historic luncheon of the National Security League, when the Senator exposed the situation in the army and forced the changes which led to the passage of the draft law and other important legislation.

Of the speakers at that time, both Representative Julius Kahn of California and Senator Chamberlain were present and spoke, while in place of Theodore Roosevelt, his sister, Mrs. Corinne Roosevelt Robinson, presented the well-known views of the former President.

The most notable utterance of the evening was Representative Kahn's statement that there is no possibility of war with Japan over the California question. He said:

"We have a Japanese question on the Pacific Coast, but we are not afraid it will lead us into war. We depend on the straightforward patriotic sense of justice and the good sense of the statesmen of both countries to solve this looming difficulty. This will surely do it, when they get together, forbearance, good will and a genuine desire to maintain the peace of the world actuate the leaders."

Telegrams of appreciation from the Governor of Oregon, the Mayor and the president of the Chamber of Commerce of Portland, Oregon, bringing out the fact that in the Republican State of Oregon, Senator Chamberlain, though a Democrat, has been repeatedly elected to the highest elective offices, were received. Letters from the President-elect, Warren G. Harding, also from Maj.-Gen. Leonard Wood, now in London with him, were read, the latter regretting his inability to attend and speak.

PRESIDENT WILSON DEFENDS OFFICIALS

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—President Woodrow Wilson yesterday came to the defense of B. M. Baruch and John D. Ryan, who have been charged by W. E. Mason (R.), Representative from Illinois, with profiteering in copper while serving the government during the war. In a letter to F. J. Garrett (D.), Representative from Tennessee, the President said the "charges and insinuations" had been satisfactorily answered, but that he thought a statement of the facts from him as to the fixing of the price of copper during the war might clarify the situation. The President continued: "The price of copper was fixed... without any attempt on the part of copper producers or Mr. Baruch or Mr. Ryan to exert any pressure upon this government."

ROADS OF CEMENT ON PACIFIC COAST

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast News Office

BELLINGHAM, Washington.—Road building engineers on the Pacific Ocean side of the Cascade range in this State evidently have concluded that Portland cement for rural highway pavement is superior to any other material so far as this country is concerned, where the roads are wet steadily throughout the winter and spring months. This is indicated by figures in a recent report of the Portland Cement Association. It gives the number of miles of concrete hard surfaced roads as 648. Cement has been used for paving the roads in the county since 1914. One quality that is desirable, it was pointed out, is that automobile tires do not skid readily on cement in wet weather.

COLLEGE OF FISHERIES PLAN

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

PENSACOLA, Florida.—Florida may have a College of Fisheries. If the efforts of Representative Francis Clark and other members of Congress from Florida prove successful. Such a college has the sanction of Dr. Hugh M. Smith, United States Fisheries Commissioner, and Dr. Carl L. Alsberg, chief of the United States Bureau of Chemistry, who believe that the college would aid in the development of a food supply.

APPROPRIATIONS SIGNED

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—President Wilson yesterday signed the \$374,000,000 post office appropriation bill, the \$15,250,000 rivers and harbors bill, and the first deficiency bill, carrying \$276,000,000.

DAYLIGHT SAVING VOTED

ST. JOHN, New Brunswick.—The voters of St. John yesterday declared in favor of daylight saving by a vote of 2565 to 1258.

LABOR PORTFOLIO STILL UNSETTLED

James J. Davis May Yet Be Superseded — Difficulty in Finding Man Acceptable Both to Labor and to Republicans

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—The Department of Labor is the most difficult point in the rounding out of the new Cabinet. While the name of James J. Davis remains as the probable appointee as its head, it has been understood all the time that Mr. Davis might be superseded by some one else if a person could be found who bore the stamp of Labor, even if the connection were somewhat remote, and who at the same time would be acceptable to the Republican politicians who have the greatest influence in shaping policies and selecting personnel.

Organized Labor is not at all pleased with the choice of Mr. Davis for the portfolio of Labor. He does not represent organized Labor, in the opinion of the leaders, or the rank and file, but then the Republicans consider themselves under no obligations to please the leaders of organized Labor, nor is Mr. Harding, for, on the whole, their influence was cast against him in his campaign. It is not expected that Labor will exert the influence in the coming Administration that it did under Mr. Wilson. On the other hand, there is no desire to antagonize Labor if this can be escaped.

Technically a Labor Man

Mr. Davis is technically a Labor man and perhaps as near to organized Labor as anyone could be considered. If, as has been proposed, some one might be selected who had no Labor connections, just as a civilian is selected for the head of the War and Navy departments, some of the troubles might be avoided, but it would be held as a slap in the face of Labor, and such a compromise as is indicated by the appointment of Mr. Davis is more in line with Republican policy.

The Department of Labor is not in the best possible situation just now. It will be admitted, it is at odds with the Department of Justice over several matters, including the treatment of radicals. The Public Health Service has been trying to capture some of the power of the department by having the work of the Children's Bureau placed under its direction, and Congress has exempted the employees of the Woman's Bureau from participation in the pecuniary advantages to be enjoyed by other government employees in an increase in salaries.

William B. Wilson, Secretary of Labor, has alleged that there has been a campaign waged for several years to destroy the Department of Labor under a guise of attempts to establish a Department of Welfare. Leaders in the movement, he said, have not dared to attack the department openly but they have hoped to dismember it by the transfer of bureaus now under its jurisdiction to the proposed Department of Welfare.

Cabinet Influence

Many of the advocates of a Department of Welfare, he said, were not aware of the real significance of the movement, "but even if dismantled, the Department of Labor will be valuable because of the influence which the Secretary will have in the councils of the President of the United States," he declared.

"Whoever is to be the Secretary of Labor," said Mr. Wilson, "if Labor is really dealt with, ought to be a man whose native ability, associations and training are such as to allow him to carry into the councils of the President of the United States the aspirations of the Labor movement."

A petition was sent to Mr. Harding recently by the American Federation of Labor, asking that a true representative of Labor be appointed to this place in his Cabinet, but it is not known that it had any effect. A large part of the organization favored the choice of James Duncan, first vice-president, for the place, but there was an element within the federation which opposed him. Perhaps if there could have been united action in behalf of some prominent Labor man who could have been shown to have worked for the success of the Republican Party he might have had a chance with Mr. Harding.

Three More Places Settled

Appointments of Messrs. Fall, Hays and Mellon Confirmed

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

MARION, Ohio.—Three additional Cabinet appointments, to the Interior and Treasury departments and the Postmaster-Generals, were confirmed by President-Elect Warren G. Harding here yesterday, following his return from his sojourn in Florida.

Mr. Harding announced that he had sent a telegram to Senator Albert B. Fall of New Mexico, nominating him Secretary of the Interior and asking him to arrange his affairs so as to join the Administration. The same sort of message in regard to the Postmaster-Generals was dispatched to Will H. Hays of Indiana.

AMUSEMENTS

BOSTON

Jordan Hall, Sat. Aft., March 5, at 8

Coop. Hosted by

CAROLINE HUDSON-ALEXANDER

SOPRANO

Tickets: \$1.05, \$1.10 and \$1.25, on sale at Box Office.

Phone B. R. 4229. W. H. Lane, Mgr.

chairman of the Republican National Committee. Selection of Andrew W. Mellon of Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, for Secretary of the Treasury was the third Cabinet portfolio confirmation made by the President-elect.

"You may announce Mr. Mellon's appointment as Secretary of the Treasury as decided on," Mr. Harding told the correspondents. "The President-elect said he had asked Mr. Mellon to accept and if he could do so to go to Washington for a confidential conference. 'I see he has gone there,' Mr. Harding added.

These announcements have left only one Cabinet appointment to be made, that of Secretary of Labor. Mr. Harding said that he desired to make that appointment as a separate announcement and indicated that it was possible it would be made before he left here for Washington this evening.

Maj.-Gen. Leonard Wood arrived late yesterday for a conference with the President-elect in regard to the Philippines. Mr. Harding said that he had already tendered this post to General Wood and expressed the hope that the general would accept. The President-elect's friends and neighbors will gather today at the Harding front porch for a farewell meeting. Mr. and Mrs. Harding are to be presented with a solid silver plaque, the gift of Marion citizens.

SOCIALISTS TO SEEK PRISONERS' RELEASE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

CHICAGO, Illinois.—Formation of plans for a new campaign to free Eugene V. Debs and all other political prisoners is announced by the National Executive Committee of the Socialist Party as the purpose of the committee meeting to be held in Boston beginning on March 5.

Beside the routine business matters of the party to be considered during the sessions, a campaign will also be undertaken through publicity and meetings against the open shop propaganda of various employers' organizations. It is announced.

The announcement further states that "comprehensive plans will be approved, looking toward a lobby in Washington, a mass petition to Congress of workmen's organizations and other liberal bodies, and general publicity until the last of the espionage prisoners is released."

"The committee will meet at the American House, Hanover Street, on Sunday afternoon, March 6, at 2:30," it is announced. "There will be a mass meeting at the Grand Opera House, Washington street, to be addressed by members of the committee and by Parkman B. Flinders, Socialist Mayor of Haverhill, Massachusetts."

COMMUNIST RIOTS REPORTED IN ITALY

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

ROME, Italy, (Tuesday).—Serious disturbances have taken place in Florence between the Fascists and the Communists, who are being called the Bolsheviki. Fighting lasted throughout Sunday afternoon. On the arrival of the Fascists, the Bolsheviki were found organized in trenches and behind barricades, whence they opened fire with machine guns, rifles and revolvers. Fierce fighting took place after the troops arrived, and the military surrounded the whole quarter, destroying the barricades, seizing arms and effecting about 100 arrests.

By Monday the entire outbreak had been quelled and the Fascists marched in processions through the streets, cheering the soldiers and exhibiting national flags.

Other disturbances are reported in the surrounding districts, where farms have been burnt, but the latest telegrams state that practically all the Bolsheviki in these outlying districts have been arrested, and Monday night passed quietly in Florence itself. A Trieste telegram announces that the Fascists have burned down the labor bureau there.

FARM LOAN ITEM STRICKEN OUT

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—The Senate struck from the Legislative Appropriation Bill yesterday an unnecessary item authorizing purchase by the Treasury Department of \$100,000,000 of farm loan bonds. Chairman Warren of the committee said action of the Supreme Court in sustaining the Federal Farm Loan Act permitted elimination of the proposal.

DEBS' MAIL PRIVILEGE RESTORED

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—The privilege of receiving and sending mail has been restored to Eugene V. Debs, who is a prisoner in the federal penitentiary at Atlanta. This privilege was suspended because of an interview sent out by Mr. Debs, in which President Wilson was criticized. Suspension of the privilege of receiving visitors is still in effect.

OBIDS And ENDS

that we used to throw away are now appetizing dishes our husbands want more of, because we use plenty of the appetizing savory

AMUSEMENTS

BOSTON

Jordan Hall, Sat. Aft., March 5, at 8

Coop. Hosted by

CAROLINE HUDSON-ALEXANDER

SOPRANO

Tickets: \$1.05, \$1.10 and \$1.25, on sale at Box Office.

Phone B. R. 4229. W. H. Lane, Mgr.

DRIVE ALLEGED TO ANNUL PROHIBITION

Charge by the American Issue Supported by Superintendent of Anti-Saloon League of Illinois, Who Sees Menace

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast News Office

CHICAGO, Illinois.—Warning sounded in The American Issue that the liquor interests of the country plan to "smash" prohibition in five years is supported by the statement of F. Scott McBride, superintendent of the Anti-Saloon League of Illinois, who told a representative of The Christian Science Monitor that his organization was not letting up a moment in its fight for prohibition enforcement. Mr. McBride said that it was undoubtedly true that the liquor interests of the country, backing the Association Opposed to Prohibition, were seeking to bring about nullification of prohibition law by amendments which would permit the sale of light wine and beer as an entering wedge, and that they would be perfectly willing to accomplish their purpose in even less time than the five years stipulated in the article.

However, he said, that the Anti-Saloon League was very much alive to the menace of the opposition and that it realized how much stronger a fight than ever before the liquor interests were prepared to make because of the money which was back of them.

Three Objectives

"There are three things which the liquor people have tried to accomplish," said Mr. McBride, "the election of a wet Congress, in which they failed at the last election; the breaking down of the judiciary in cases of violation brought before the courts for trial, which has also failed; and the corruption of the enforcement agents by means of placing men in these positions who are not really friends of prohibition."

"Their next move must from necessity be to try for a wet majority in the next congressional elections. There is a chance for their accomplishment; this unless the friends of prohibition keep awake to the situation, which we are aiming to do, because with reassignment of congressional districts a greater part of the districts will be made up of cities, and it is in the cities that the greatest opposition to prohibition and law enforcement is found."

"On the other hand, we find an increasing sentiment in favor of prohibition on the part of people who formerly opposed it, as they realize just what the forces are which back the wet."

Five Years Set as Time Limit

"Smash prohibition in five years," begins the story published in a recent issue of The American Issue, official organ of the Illinois Anti-Saloon League, which continues:

"It is becoming constantly more apparent that this is the program of the wet interests in America. There can be no doubt in the mind of any family with the recent developments relative to the Eighteenth Amendment that the enemies of dry law are following out a well laid, comprehensive, adequately financed plan to overthrow prohibition. While no definite announcement has been made it is clear that the objective has been fixed, and from the character of the wet campaign it is clear that a time limit of approximately five years has been agreed upon."

"The activities of the liquor forces fall into three well defined divisions. The first group of wet enterprises centers around the campaign to secure a change first in the enforcement laws and then in the Constitution itself. The second group of wet organizations is concerned chiefly in attempts to successfully violate the present laws. This third group has to do with the carrying on of a gigantic anti-prohibition propaganda calculated to support the two preceding wet movements. That is, the propaganda is designed both to influence the securing of a change in the present law and to excite and encourage liquor law violations."

The campaign to bombard Congress with pleas to amend the enforcement

laws is told of in a quotation from The Champion of Fair Play, which is the official organ of the liquor interests. It states:

"Our members have been exceedingly busy in having their petitions signed and forwarded to their congressmen and they have opened the eyes of the powers that be at the national Capitol."

PROGRESS MADE BY JAPANESE WOMEN

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast News Office

SAN FRANCISCO, California.—Higher education, woman suffrage, and kindred reforms are subjects of the greatest interest among Japanese women today, according to Miss Michi Kawai, executive secretary of the Y. W. C. A. in Japan, who was recently in this city on her way to the Orient. Speaking before the Y. W. C. A. Miss Kawai said:

"Many meetings on women's problems are being held in Japan, especially in the big cities like Tokyo, and Osaka. About five months ago I witnessed a big gathering of women in Osaka. The public hall was packed with 5000, and 1000 were waiting outside to get in. Why did they come? Because the woman's movement was to be discussed. Some of them came from curiosity, but most of them wanted to learn. Women speaking on women's problems have a better attendance than any other meetings, and we discuss everything. Women speakers are more popular than men speakers in these days, and they naturally draw an audience. Men like to hear what women say. Although the men accuse the women of speaking foolishly, they come to hear what the women have to say."

"What we want for a better world," said Miss Kawai, "is friendship. Not by hating each other, or criticizing each other shall we get anywhere, but we shall just lose ourselves. It is not to get, but to give; it is not hatred, it is love that must lead us toward a higher light; and our eyes should be opened wide to see that light."

WABUSKA ORE RATE CASE BRIEFS FILED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast News Office

RENO, Nevada.—The briefs in the Wabuska ore rate case have all been filed with the Interstate Commerce Commission, and a decision is expected shortly after the argument of the case in Washington on March 23. The case is of unusual importance to the mining industry of the west. S. W. Belford of Reno, counsel for the plaintiffs, says it "broves in its broad sense the freedom of the industry from repressive discriminations in the interest of a long haul to a favored smelting plant."

CLOTHING MEN SIGN

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

BOSTON, Massachusetts.—Settlements with 11 out of 25 members of the Clothing Manufacturers Association have been made by the Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America, according to Abraham Miller, head of the Boston joint board. Mr. Miller, in his statement, intimates that the union is moving toward the end of the deadlock which has obtained for several months in the local clothing manufacturing field.

TICKET AGENCY BILL VETOED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

ALBANY, New York.—Governor Miller yesterday vetoed the bill which would have limited agency prices of theater tickets to 50 cents above the box office price, holding that it was unconstitutional for the Legislature to regulate ticket prices, and that this lay within the state's police powers only.

ANTI-SMOKING BILL PASSED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

FARGO, North Dakota.—The North Dakota Senate has passed the House bill which would prohibit smoking in dining rooms, cafes and other public places that both men and women frequent. The bill now goes to the Governor for his signature. It becomes effective on July 1. The penalty for the first offense is \$5 to \$25.

For Practical Folks



The Coward Good Sense Shoe appeals to practical folks for its own inherent practicality. "Good Sense" is built for practical comfort; following the lines of the primitive foot it allows plenty of breathing space for the toes and yet fits snugly at waist and heel.

Made with all the skill and knowledge that over fifty years of shoemaking have given us, "Good Sense" bases its appeal on comfort, thorough good looks, and serviceability.

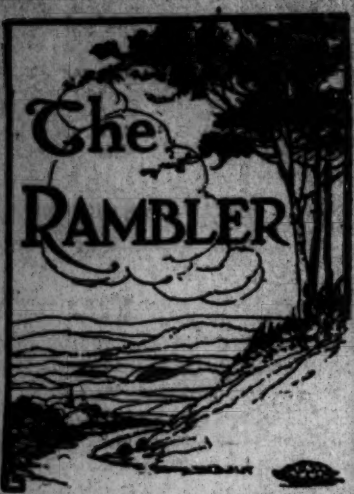
Sold Nowhere Else

James S. Coward

262-274 Greenwich St., N. Y. C.

(Near Warren St.)

The Coward Shoe
"Reg. U. S. Pat. Off."



The Man of the World

Somewhere defined the man of the world as a man that has no convictions, but this is a little severe, as the man of the world may very easily have convictions, though they are not as numerous or as vociferous as those of them who are not men of the world. The man of the world has his convictions, but he is apt to be chary of so, talks in a calm voice without heat. The reason that he is thus calm and moderate is that he has found by experience that there have been convictions and think them quite as well founded as his own. That this tolerance on his part argues cynicism is quite too in behalf of the man of the world, to wit, that he contributes something to the charm and pleasure of daily doings, to what the French call les agréments and nobody can deny that these are of importance and of great benefit. A classical instance is the fond pleasure that Dr. Johnson took in Topham Beauclerk's society, finding in it a relief and heavenly solace after his own melancholy. Had he been man of the world, or a Beauclerk must always have ranked as a wit, but the extravagances and wit and fooling of the man of the world will always have a form and control, a certain deference to good manners and conventions, a certain sense of knowledge shared, that will never appear in the man that although he may be much in the world, is not of it.

In so much, then, it is a later generation and of different upbringing, comes to me as a man of the world. Washington Irving was such and it can be seen in his amiable, smiling portrait.

The man of the world is the man that has had to do a great deal of comparing, because he has had a great deal of experience. He knows that things are not always carried out as intended, that men make mistakes and blunders, and he has learned to smile at them, in place of scowling at them. He may not profess to offer a remedy, but he has learned how at least to be patient, which is not by any means always a conspicuous quality in the Arcadian, though, as good men of the world, reader, you and I are not going to say anything whatever in derogation of the Arcadian good qualities. If the man of the world has his own way, he is never personal; he may not agree with one on this or that subject, but he merely notes the difference and then proceeds to "smiling past it."

An American, a man of a later generation, submitted that the man of the world is a most useful and valuable figure in our society, although he may not be often martyr or reformer and may attribute to convention and experience more virtues and authority than some that would change the world overnight. At all events, he stands for urbanity, good manners and tolerance, above all, for that understanding that sometimes heals the sore-hearted more quickly than correction not based upon experience. J. H. S.

TO THE CAPE

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor

It was painted black and it had four wheels. That was about all that could be said for it, though my friend stoutly maintained it was a most excellent though prehistoric roadster of an antediluvian make. He was young and enthusiastic, it was a new purchase, and there was a gentleman he wanted to see in Barnstable, "down on the Cape." It was a glorious day and adventure was in the very air. Moreover, as the railroad map candidly disclosed, Barnstable was one-quarter inch from Sagamore which in turn was as much from Plymouth, which, as every one knows is no more than the pleasant ride from Boston, down through the Scituate, Greenbush and the Marshfields of strawberry fame. It looked easy on paper. We started.

We commenced our adventures by discovering that there are miles upon miles of farmhouses Hingham stretching along the public highway, and shortly completely lost ourselves on the dusty road to the Blue, which is somewhere inland from Cohasset, just where we were never able to make out. But we found an ice-cold spring and a rusted tin cup that were grateful to voyagers by motor on a hot day, increased our endeavors in taking any road but the right one, and finally came out near an old house in Greenbush that perennially simpered at a lily pond and a

level stretch of rank grass that was once a well-kept lawn. It is curiously unreal in appearance, and reminds one of the dream houses in Kipling's "The Brushwood Boy." However, it is little place for dreams, for across the way is the village grocery store, where gasoline may be had at the current price, and beyond the sleepy little town, and over the red bridge that graces the North River, there is a glorious hill, from which the four green cliffs of Scituate spread out like a fan against a sunny blue sea, and the purple hills shoulder the blue thread of river toward the west. You can even see the white lines of surf crashing on the sand spit that fringes the marshes of the Third Cliff, and on a windy, sunny day, there is no finer view on the whole South Shore. Moreover, straight up hill, there is a rambling house with rambling lawns, where white peacocks strut on the walls and scold at the motors.

This day they had plenty to scold at, for there was a fair at Marshfield, and for the countryside was hastening thither as best they might while the speed through a land of dwarf pine in intent on lunch and Plymouth. After long hours, we attained the home of the Pilgrims, and lunched in the most popular restaurant, where a great many twentieth century pilgrims were being offered Italian dishes by a Grecian gentleman of enormous stature. We saw a great deal of Plymouth, including the five and ten-cent store, a soda fountain and the motion picture theater. We were looking for evidences of the Puritans, and we found them only in the ancient structure of the streets, which were either in a state of repair or of disruption, and not pleasing to the new-old motor car.

Just outside of Plymouth there are pleasant "aches" of white sand, lean brown headland, shoudering out to sea, dune cliffs and scrub pines, and we enjoyed ourselves thoroughly. Presently the wonder among automobiles slowed, gave forth muffled protests, and stopped completely. By a process of elimination, that was little short of mastery, we discovered that the sparking apparatus was not as it should be. We toiled over it as haughty limousines, aristocratic touring cars, and even that variety of motor, remarkable for its pop and locally known as the "Cape Cod Turkey," sped by us. Anon, the engine groaned, anon it gave forth tremendous explosions. Finally we hit upon a happy combination, attained speed and happiness once more—and stopped on a wooden bridge. We repeated the performance. We continued to repeat it. With every mile, we expected to view the black spot on the



Cape Cod dunes

map that is Sagamore. Finally, for the last time, we halted in obedience to the will of our gallant steed directly under a signboard that read in the cold and cavalier language of its kind: "13½ Miles to Sagamore." As if spurred on by the taunt, the car leaped forward, and presently did things in speed that its makers never intended for it, and with a magnificent effort rattled us across the long bridge at Sagamore just as a freighter came hooding up the canal.

From then on the afternoon waned, and we proceeded with more haste than decorum. Still it seemed better, not to consider the passage of time, for the purple-brown marshes of the Cape spread before us under a blazing blue sky, there was a smell of salt over everything, and in the strong sunlight even the telegraph poles looked picturesque. In one little town they were holding a Boy Scout parade, outside another the marshes fell away to northward, showing the blue and green sea lapping at a golden beach. Bayberries flaunted in every field, and cranberries merrily vegetated in the boglands. By this time, we had given up all idea of estimating distances by maps, and we voyaged through uncountable towns, each laid out to right and left of the road like the Cape towns in Joseph Lincoln's novels, and possessing an army of inhabitants who indefatigably watched the automobiles go by. At last, when the crimson ball that was the sun was lending his glow to all the marshlands, and painting sea and sky in sundry fantastic colors, we rolled up a long hill and attained Barnstable. It seemed a small town as towns go until we sought our ob-

ject, the man. Then it did not. It was evening, dinner time, and we should at least have been pounding through Quincy on our return trip, when we found his housekeeper watering the geraniums in a white dory in the front yard. We hoped the gentleman in question would invite us to dinner; we even anticipated spending the night with him.

His housekeeper spoke in the halloved accents of the Cape, a Joseph Lincoln character to the life, but she spoke not of fiction but of fact. "Him? Yup. He's gone to Boston for the week end. Nice weather we're havin', ain't it?"

LIFE IN LONDON AND THEREABOUT

BY SIR HENRY LUCY

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor

"A stiff nor'wester has been blowing through the Admiralty corridor during the last 10 days," an Admiral former M. P. said to me at the club today. Further conversation showed that the metaphor was apt, and the breeze a wholesome one. At last the Premier has fully awakened to the peremptory character of the public demand for the immediate and absolute cessation of the woeful waste rampant in all state departments since peace was declared. At the Admiralty the mandate has gone forth that all projected schemes involving expenditure shall be pigeon-holed, not to be set in operation without authority of the Cabinet. Fresh schemes of the same character will be sternly ignored, except where special authority is forthcoming. Committees now sitting, cheerily contemplating fresh expenditure in various quarters, have been instructed to wind up their deliberations forthwith and set to work on more useful business.

The thoroughness of this new method, Cromwellian in its imperiousness, is testified to by a little incident over which the Admiral grimly chuckled. Hitherto the bureaucracy at the Admiralty have been accustomed to take joy rides at the expense of the nation, whether upon pleasure or upon private business bent. The order has gone forth that there are to be no more motor car drives about the roads, or further afield in first-class railway carriages. Every application for such indulgence will be closely examined and permission withheld unless it be shown that the proposed journey is undertaken solely at the call of duty.

I gather that the passage of the nor'wester of which the Admiral spoke is not confined to the Admiralty. All the spending departments, not excepting the voracious War Office, are subject to its influence. Mr. Lloyd George, having tardily taken the matter in hand is dealing with it in characteristically vigorous manner. The Chancellor of the Exchequer naturally backs him up with renewed energy. Personally not strong enough to exercise that control over expenditure which is the first duty of his office, a duty in performance of which Lord Randolph Churchill irretrievably sacrificed place and prospect, he gratefully accepts this masterful help. It is bound to have a good effect on his next budget, and will do much to reinstate a reputation of late sadly fallen. Sufferers from the blasting effect of excess profits duty may look forward to next March with brightening hope.

What are known as the King's Epiphany gifts have, in centuries elapsed since their institution, passed through varied vicissitudes. Probably the latest is the strangest and most significant. In imitation of the Wise Men from the East who brought to the manger gifts of gold, frankincense and myrrh, the English Sovereign at Epiphany laid on the altar of the chapel Royal a similar gift. The last king who played the part in person was that devout churchgoer, George II. At a period unnoted in accessible records it was recognized that frankincense and myrrh were not things in common demand, and they were left out of the box in which the gifts were conveyed to the altar. But gold is always useful. The donation was finally restricted to the precious metal which was divided among the poor.

In the ceremony that took place the other day newly minted sovereigns were, as usual, placed in the box. When the moment for distribution arrived, lo! discovery was made that by sleight of hand, the bright new sovereigns had been displaced by vulgar £1 notes. The Bank of England, sole depository of the gold and currency, keeps a tight fist upon it. It lent for the occasion the few golden sovereigns necessary, but bargained that they should be promptly returned in exchange for what the late German Minister described as "scraps of paper." Save for this variation the quaint ceremony was carried out with rigid adherence to precedent. Two Gentlemen Ushers in Waiting represented the Royal Donor, the Canon of Windsor and not less than four assistant priests officiating at the altar.

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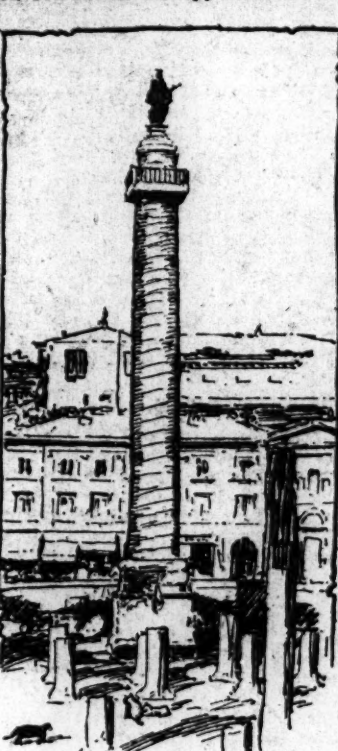
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ON SEEING ROME

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor

There are two ways of seeing a city like Rome. One is to buy a Baedeker (for some other guide if your patriotism impels you to do so) and to carry it around with you wherever you go; the other is to buy a Baedeker (with the same reservation as to your patriotism) and to leave it at home. In the former case you see all that you ought to see; in the latter case you see Rome.

For the last week I have been seeing Rome. The process is simple. You look at the map for five minutes and decide that you will visit, say, the Baths of Caracalla. You leave the map at home, and as soon as you are outside you decide that you will explore, instead of paying a formal visit to the baths. You take a landmark—probably the monument to Victor Emmanuel, which would be magnificent in any city but Rome, where it is abominable because it is so new—and you set out in the opposite direction.



Standing at the foot of Trajan's Column, you are in the real Rome

After walking for 20 minutes you strike off at a right angle, and gradually work round to your landmark. If you have to ask the way, you have lost the game. In this way you see Rome and you satisfy that instinct within you to get to know your surroundings. No animal would make a new home without immediately exploring all the ways of access; no human being should be in a strange city for a week without having been in every street radiating from his home or lying near it.

This occupation is particularly fascinating in Rome, because history jumps at you so unexpectedly. Starting from the station you naturally go down the Via Nazionale, which you at once realize is one of the main streets. Rome, you feel, is much like any other city except for the fact that people who sell hot chestnuts are provided with large feather fans to encourage the charcoal to do its duty. Also, if you wander at all from the straight and narrow road, you will discover, to your disappointment, that one of the meanest of streets has been dedicated to Balbus. Seeing that the fact that Balbus built a wall was the first thing you ever learnt in Latin, you feel that he might have been more honored. The street, as is the custom of streets, has a wall on each side, and there is not even a tablet to tell you which wall, if either, was built by the friend of your school-days.

So, rather disappointed in Rome, you wander down the Via Nazionale until suddenly you come to a large square, where people under umbrellas are selling matches, ribbons, and lottery tickets. The center of the square, you notice, is sunken, and there, amid the broken Roman pillars, are all the cats of Rome. Nowhere will you find more cats gathered together than in Trajan's Forum, as you discover the place to be. At any rate, the Forum is old and the column is as beautiful as you could wish a column to be. Now you are in the real Rome, you feel, and a bare hundred yards away you come to the gigantic monument to Victor Emmanuel, so new and white that you imagine half the pop-

ulation of the city must come out early each morning to wash and polish it.

From the monument you walk up a narrow street, much like every other street, except that it is more crowded and that cabs and pedestrians are almost inextricably muddled up together. You glance at its name and discover that you are in the world-famed Corso Umberto I, the Corso! Another disappointment! But then by chance you come to the Piazza di Spagna with its beautiful steps (Baedeker tells you that "models for artists with their picturesque costumes frequent its vicinity"). The student of Baedeker would fall to appreciate one of the most beautiful pieces of Rome in his disappointment that the models were not there, for they have all made money in munitions or in other work less picturesque but more remunerative than that of waiting to be hired by an artist.

The objection to a guidebook is even more evident in the case of the Colosseum and the Palatine Hill. Nothing could prepare you adequately for the drab squalor, the old pots and pans, the mean houses that surround the Rome of old. But if you are wandering aimlessly through these mean streets and are seeing things in terms of references to any subject in a guidebook, you are not in Rome, the great pile of the Colosseum comes to you as a revelation.

There is a great deal to be said for the unconventional way of sight-seeing. True, it has its disadvantages, for, in a week in Rome I have not dared I confess it?—yet visited St. Peter's. Time after time I have set out for it, but the attraction of some odd little street has proved too strong. On the last occasion, instead of admiring St. Peter's, I admired the post office, where people buy stamps and send registered letters at guichets round a beautiful old monastery garden. Where else in the world have monks' cells been converted into offices where clerks spend their days receiving parcels for the post?

The guidebook comes in useful later on when you think you know your city. Then you discover that places that are as familiar to you as your own hand have suddenly become fresh and wonderful because of their historical associations as revealed by the excellent and prosaic Baedeker—Baedeker who warns you that "visitors should be careful not to enter the ruins of the Theatre of Trajan in the heated condition" and that "the keeper supplies a light (fee)!" But I am sorry for anyone who has to undergo a course of the guidebook before he has been in a city at least a month.

A Gate of the Winds

You may think you know what wind is; but do you? You are probably too well acquainted with gusts, gales and blizzards. But a steady wind week after week blowing at 70 to 80 miles an hour, you would be willing to call "some wind."

Go to the cliffs back of Honolulu—the native calls them the Pali—approach unsuspectingly up along the protected road winding among bamboo thickets and banana groves until suddenly you reach the crest; then back up a few paces, hold your hat, and try to struggle on. Why, there was only a delightful breeze that there below! A vast funnel formed by the up-sloping, indubitable palisades finds exit here in a break in the wall. The road leads you to a niche at the cliff-brink, and if you can keep your eyes open against the wind a few moments at a time, you overlook one of the finest panoramas in the world. At your feet a foiled drop of hundreds of yards ends at last in a wide expanse of pineapple fields; rich brown soil, geometrically planted, weedless, green-dotted, as far to left and right as you can see. In a huge, far-down-below crescent the plantations end at the serrated edge of the blue Pacific. Eastward in limitless expanse, past a sprinkling of tiny islets, the blue fades from sapphire to beryl and then to misty nothingness out where the cloudless sky takes up the hazy theme.

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CROSS-INDEXES

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor

I was a happy man until my friend, who has an inordinate fondness for keeping things meticulously in order, strode into my den one evening and cried out most cheerfully:

"Goodness, old boy! How can you stand such confusion in your books! However in the world do you manage to find what you want? And you a student of so many things, that unless you keep diligent track of them, they'll escape you forever!"

I am used to such free advice, so I turned somewhat lazily around and said, kindly, "Oh, don't bother about that, old chap. I know just where everything is. And what's more—no hint intended—I remember every book that goes out under the arm of a studious friend, and know just where to send when I happen to have urgent need of it."

"Nonsense!" he replied. "Now, see here. A man in your line needs a cross-index system. I've just completed a little one of my own, and it's a wonder. I couldn't forget a reference if I wanted to. For instance—"

"Please, dear friend. To prove to you that I don't need it, and that the best cross-index is a genuine interest in one's subject, I'll offer to supply you, on the moment, with a 'line' as you loosely call it. Come now, is that a proof? Name your trouble!"

Name it indeed! He let my words float by his ear. "He would make the index himself if I were too lazy. And he began."

The first man he struck was a Spanish polygraph; to be properly indexed he would have to be entered under no less than a dozen headings: the drama, bridge-construction, politics, oratory, short-story, mathematics and what not else. A half hour later I questioned him: "Well, are you through with Echeagaray? I have a whole continent of men clamoring for your attention. More speed, friend!"

He pursued his self-imposed task bravely. After he had been working for two hours, and had reached a woman who demanded classification as a pianist, a composer, a suffragator, an author, a dramatist and a few other things, all at once, he showed signs of boredom.

"Better give up for tonight," I said. And he did.

But I didn't. I must confess I had caught a spark of his strange enthusiasm. I would index everything: my books, my pictures, my rooms, my very moods. I began mentally indexing the persons I met on the street; I indexed, and cross-indexed, and—since it is my bitter lot to deal with most astoundingly versatile creatures—I began to grow confused. I found that if my references were to be of use I'd have to make a cross-index of my index! My work began to take on the proportions of a Biblical Concordance. And then, complimenting myself for my initial good sense—forgetting that I had temporarily yielded it to my friend's plan—I gave the whole matter up.

"What?" he asked, when next we met and I informed him of my revolt. "I've had quite enough," I replied definitely. "It's well named a cross index. It crossed me until I was exasperated. I adjure the whole thing. You may go home and index me under a single heading: Anti-Cross-Indexer."

And I could vow that as I left him there was upon his visage the joy of having discovered a new index heading.

The Spring Suit
—is one of the questions uppermost in the well-groomed woman's mind these days, and the selection we are showing is more widely varied in modes and of greater interest than ever, featuring styles suitable to the needs and demands of widely differing tastes.

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PROTECTIVE BLUE SKY LAW NEEDED

Hearing on Act to Curb Stock Fraud in Massachusetts—Opposition Claims Legitimate Business Will Be Affected

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office
BOSTON, Massachusetts.—The urgent necessity of legislation to protect those new to and unskilled in the laws and practices of the United States from unscrupulous promoters was stressed by Charles S. Bodwell, of the Lawrence (Massachusetts) Americanization office, at a hearing on the Fraudulent Securities Act now in the hands of the committee of banks and banking. He cited instances of unsuspecting investment in a company which proposed to revolutionize the school system by educating with a mechanical device, and in a maritime construction company now disappeared. Opposition to the measure, as it is now drafted, was brought on the ground that it would mean the end of some legitimate business enterprises, but all speakers agreed some sort of restrictive legislation is necessary.

Drafted as a result of the inquiry and report of a special commission, the act puts a strict supervision over stock activities, vesting administrative power in the public utilities commission. After citing certain kinds of securities as unquestionable as not to come under the object of the act, the measure divides the rest in two classes. The first class of securities includes those listed on the Boston Stock Exchange or any other organized exchanges recognized by the commission; those secured by mortgages; those representing an interest in a functioning business that has operated profitably for at least two years. At the hearing it was protested that the curb exchange has a right to be recognized and an amendment was asked to include all stock exchanges.

Provisions of the proposed act require the registration of all brokers and salesmen, subject to their acceptance of the commission, and revocation of the right to do business is reserved. Hearings on any grievance against the rulings of the commission are provided, however. Regulation of the sales of securities is provided by requiring the submission of lists of the issues in Class A, which registered brokers and salesmen purpose to sell, although no security may be sold for the first time in the State without the commission's stamped approval. Those handling securities not in Class A would be required to seek the commission's approval unless an announcement had been made that the securities in question were not considered fraudulent at that time.

Exhaustive information concerning the firms doing or planning to do business in the sale of securities would be at the disposal of the commission at any rate. Certain restrictions are placed on the nature of the advertising done, requiring exact statement of address and prohibiting the mention of compliance with the terms of the act. Provision is made for fees, penalties and the general mechanics of the operation of the act. Several organizations, including the Boston Chamber of Commerce, gave general approval to the proposed legislation yesterday. At a continuance on March 10 the opposition will be heard more at length and certain amendments to the measure will be considered. One of the speakers for the opposition at the hearing arraigned the newspapers, asserting that they had accepted advertising of fraudulent securities, had drawn the public's attention to "get-rich-quick" schemes and had injured legitimate brokers by linking them indirectly with foreign exchange operators.

One speaker based his argument against the bill on the assertion that people "want to take a chance." He pointed out that people had put their money into Liberty bonds on the promise that they could get it all back at any time. He also pointed out the enormous decline in street rail, the way and traction stocks, asserting that some less known stocks would be denounced as frauds in the event of such a fall. Long and careful consideration of the measure was urged on the ground that hasty action would result in framing a law which no lawyer could understand and no court interpret.

CITIZEN BASIS URGED FOR APPORTIONMENT

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office
NEW YORK, New York.—A twentieth amendment to the Constitution of the United States providing that aliens shall not be counted in the enumeration of the population of the states as a basis for representation in Congress is to be urged by the "Allied Citizens of the United States Inc., to uphold American ideals and the United States Constitution." The Anti-Saloon League of New York announces that the plan will have its heartiest support. The league believes that there cannot be a free America without freedom to work out an American policy free from domination of aliens or of a political machine which utilizes aliens. Because of this belief and also because it sees in the project an intimate relation to the ultimate settle-

ment of the liquor question, the league will support it.

While this State excludes aliens from the count for representation in the State Assembly, more than 1,500,000 aliens, most of them in New York City, are said to be counted in apportioning congressmen, and it is held that Tammany and similar influences name and control congressmen elected on the basis of such apportionment. Adjustment following passage of such an amendment would reduce New York's representation by six or seven, it is said.

CAMPAIGN COST IN PRESIDENTIAL YEAR

Senate Subcommittee Estimates Major Parties Spent Over \$10,000,000 Through National and State Committees Alone

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office
WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—The nearest estimate ever afforded of the cost of a political campaign in a presidential year in the United States was given yesterday, when the subcommittee of the Senate Privileges and Elections Committee submitted to the Senate the result of a very thorough investigation of campaign expenditures.

The report, drawn up by William S. Kenyon (R.), Senator from Iowa, who was chairman of the investigating committee, shows that the two great political parties expended through their national organizations and the state committees \$10,388,509.92. These expenditures were divided as follows: Republican Party, \$8,100,739.21; Democratic Party, \$2,287,770.71.

It was pointed out in the report that it was practically impossible for the committee to get a complete account of the expenditures for political purposes during the presidential year. Senator Kenyon stated that in order to get these figures it would have been necessary to go into every state and into every township, as large sums were expended by local organizations which did not figure at all in the reports filed with the committee. In addition to this there were at work in the campaign many organizations of a semi-political character which expended considerable sums to achieve a political purpose of one kind or another. The expenses of the minor parties are not included. Altogether it is probable that the entire expenditure reached close to \$15,000,000.

While the committee was not authorized to make recommendations or to draw up remedies to prevent excessive expenditures, the report declares that the heavy outlay revealed by the investigation indicates "a growing menace to the nation" and that steps should be taken by the next Congress to regulate the matter even if it is found necessary to enact a constitutional amendment to brush away many difficulties inherent in the present state regulatory provisions. Such an amendment would bring national uniformity.

The report said in part: "These figures do not by any means represent the entire amount of money expended in the campaign, as we have heretofore explained. The funds collected, of course, were not used exclusively in the presidential campaign. They were used likewise in the election of senators and congressmen and state officials."

"The resolutions under which the committee has acted do not provide for recommendations to the Senate on the part of the committee. Naturally the committee has discussed remedies to limit the amount of campaign expenditures, for they feel that the expenditure of these vast sums is a present and growing menace to the nation. We recognize there are constitutional difficulties involved in the passage of laws to regulate expenditures in presidential campaigns, but are of the opinion that the Committee on Privileges and Elections of the Senate should, in the next Congress, take up the question of remedial legislation, and if a constitutional amendment should be necessary, that the proper steps be taken to submit the same, as provided by the Constitution. The subject is of such importance that the next Congress should give early attention thereto."

LONDON REPORT ON MANDATES DENIED

State Department Says That Mr. Wilson Did Not Argue Non-Member Nations Should Be Excluded From Mandate Zones

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office
WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—In the closing hours of the Wilson regime the Department of State is making every effort to straighten the record of its government so far as mandates and their distribution are concerned. The controversy has reached the stage of assertion and counter-assertion, denial and counter-denial. This was clearly indicated when the Department of State yesterday took occasion to issue a complete denial of reports from London that President Wilson himself, when the question of mandates was under consideration at the Peace Conference, stood strongly for the theory that nations not members of the League of Nations should be excluded from mandate zones.

Although the London report was not based on an official expression either by the Council of the League of Nations or by any specific official of the major powers, the report was regarded as possibly reflecting some phase of the answer of the League Council to the recent note from the Department of State and possibly a phase of the answer of the British Foreign Office to the note of November 20, last, relative to oil development in Mesopotamia.

Vigorous Denial
The State Department vigorously denied that President Wilson had at any time during the peace negotiations favored a policy of restriction with regard to the mandate regions and that he had at any time sponsored the exclusion of non-member nations from the economic facilities afforded members of the League in territory under the administration of a mandatory power. The following statement was dictated in denial of the London report:

"The President was against any shortsighted policy. The President's policy was to try to destroy the shortsighted selfishness in the world and at least to have enlightened selfishness if there had to be selfishness. What engagements would come within the bounds of 'enlightened selfishness' as conceived by the President and as conceivably admitted by him at the time that the mandate question was discussed, can be ascertained only from the records of the Council of Four."

Reply Before March 4 Possible
It was intimated that, should the British reply to the Mesopotamian note put forward any allegation that President Wilson favored an economic barrier against non-members, a reply would be dispatched before March 4, so that there might not be any misunderstanding concerning the exact position of the United States, it being held that the outgoing Administration is better enabled to recite the exact record of what took place at Paris than the incoming Administration would be.

The intimation which the London dispatch indicated would also be dwelt on in the forthcoming British note, that the British concessions in Mesopotamia were acquired before the war and that the British mandate has nothing to do with the pre-war concessions, was not a new one to the State Department, where it already had been rejected, it was said.

"It is a rather unique claim that you have got a concession when you have not got one," one official stated. Officials asserted that the British Government had been unable to substantiate its claim that a British concern obtained Mesopotamian concessions before the war, and added that it was maintained by the British Government that the concessions were granted orally, it being admitted that they were not of record, that there was no evidence that such alleged concessions really exist.

FALSE PASSPORTS BAR ENTRY
NEW YORK, New York.—Hundreds of immigrants with fraudulent passports have landed at Ellis Island

within the last two days, and will have to be deported, the commissioner of immigration said yesterday. In most cases, their false papers are the only thing that bars them from the United States. Some of the victims told pathetic stories of how they had given up everything they had to representatives of organizations posing as agents of the United States Department of State. In some instances \$25 and more was paid for the passports.

CANAL'S SECURITY FACTOR IN DISPUTE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office
WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—Notes sent to the governments of Costa Rica and Panama by this government, pointing out that the settlement of the boundary dispute between them should be brought about in some other manner than by a resort to arms, will, it is believed here, prevent the situation in those countries from becoming more serious. The Costa Rican Government has informed the United States that its action was prompted by a determination to take physical possession of a strip of territory along the Coto River which, it is claimed, belonged to it by right under the arbitration award made in 1900 by President Loubet of France, and not changed by the "interpretation of this award made in 1914 by Chief Justice White of the United States Supreme Court."

In view of this government's interest in seeing that no disturbances arise in that territory, which might affect in one way or another the safety of the Panama Canal, efforts will be made to have Panama and Costa Rica reach a final agreement in regard to this long-standing boundary dispute. As long as it remains unsettled, it is pointed out by officials here, it remains a source of possible danger which at a critical time might jeopardize the safety of the Canal Zone.

Until the present crisis has subsided and both countries have had time to consider the matter calmly, it was stated as improbable that any definite plan would be proposed for an adjudication of the question. In the meantime, the United States is continuing to watch the situation closely. The attack made on the National Palace in Panama City while the American Minister, William J. Price, and Brig.-Gen. Chester Harding, Governor of the Panama Canal Zone, were in conference with President Porras, was a serious indication, it is declared, of the danger which might vitally affect the security of the Panama Canal.

MEXICO WATCHING THE AGITATORS

MEXICO CITY, Mexico.—American, German and Russian agitators who have been conspicuous in every public demonstration held recently in this city are under surveillance and will be dealt with as political intriguers, Rafael Zubaran Capmany, Secretary of Commerce and Industry, announced. Several foreigners in a parade of striking railroaders on Sunday carried Communist banners and were vehement in their exhortations to their comrades to continue the strike and to protest more vigorously against "governmental oppression."

COMMUNITY OF KINSHIP

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Boston News Office
BOSTON, Massachusetts.—It is an illusion that the United States and Great Britain are "drifting apart" and if it were remotely possible that friction to the extent of war could exist between the two nations, Canada would never permit it, Dr. George S. Cutten, president of Acadia College, Wolfville, Nova Scotia, said in addressing the Canadian Club of Boston. There is too much community of kinship between Canada and the United States, he asserted, and "though there may be a great deal of noise on the other side there can never be hostilities between Great Britain and the United States."

GASOLINE AT 24 CENTS FORECAST

One to Six-Cent Cuts in Cities East of Rockies. Three and Four Cents in Eastern and Middle Western Districts

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office
NEW YORK, New York.—Figures quoted this month in Automotive Industries indicate that gasoline prices have been reduced from 1 to 6 cents a gallon in the principal cities east of the Rocky Mountains; and 3 and 4 cents in the eastern and middle western cities respectively, although no decline is evident on the Pacific coast. It is further reported that in the mid-continent and southwestern territory prices have declined as much as 6 cents a gallon from the peak of 1920.

The lowest price quoted is from Kansas City, where gasoline is said to sell at 21 cents a gallon. St. Louis is ranked second, with a price of 22.5 cents, while Chicago and Houston, Texas, are said to be for the third place at 23 cents. At Butte, Montana, the price is quoted as 31 cents, the highest in the territory named.

Gasoline tank-wagon prices will stabilize at 24 cents, in the opinion of an official of the Gulf Refining Company, according to National Petroleum News, who also thinks that the period of liquidation in refined products will not be halted until that figure is reached. That was the price prevailing just before the armistice. He believes that the declines in crude oil registered during the last few weeks, which have amounted in some instances to 40 per cent, will bring about better conditions in the refined market. A greater consumption of gasoline is expected in 1921 than in 1920, he adds, as the number of gasoline cars and motor trucks is increasing each year. There are also signs, he said, that there will be improved market for lubricants, which have not been in demand for the last three months, and that the cycle of readjustment is about completed.

Still Room for Reductions

There is still room, he said, with Labor only partially liquidated, for further downward readjustments in various kinds of refined products, and additional economies are necessary to restore healthy competitive conditions. Certain companies were reported as scaling down tank-wagon prices, and it was thought that the Standard Oil Company of Indiana might cut its price down to about 20 cents.

The tank-wagon price of gasoline in New York on February 21 was given as 28 cents, and the service station price as 30 cents a gallon.

It has been asserted that the discrepancy in gasoline prices at various service stations not operated by the companies is due to the fact that individual retail dealers set their own prices and therefore it is possible for a great deal of profiteering to exist with which the oil companies have nothing to do.

Action in Oklahoma

The Oklahoma House of Representatives adopted last month a resolution authorizing an investigation of recent curtailment orders and crude oil price reductions, which included investigation of the State's storage facilities. After one hearing the investigating committee decided that such an investigation would be futile. Another bill introduced provided for the establishment of a system of tank farms for the state storage of crude oil and the marketing of its products. It was argued that the price of oil was declining and that production with overhead expenses not reduced developed an unfavorable situation that could be alleviated by facilities to store oil.

STOCK DIVIDEND OF SURPLUS APPROVED

United States Interstate Commerce Commission Issues Ruling to the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office
WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—The Interstate Commerce Commission has granted the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad Company authority to issue shares of its common capital stock in the aggregate par amount of \$60,000,000 and to distribute out of the surplus the same as a stock dividend pro rata among its stockholders. Authority to issue \$109,000,000 par amount of first and refunding mortgage bonds, however, was denied.

COLOMBIAN TREATY ACTION FORECAST

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office
NEW YORK, New York.—The treaty between the United States and Colombia will be ratified at the coming session of Congress, according to the opinion of Bainbridge Colby, Secretary of State, expressed at a dinner of the Pan-American Advertising Association here.

"Our delay in ratifying the treaty," he said, "has been most unfortunate, particularly as it seems the prevailing opinion of the members of the Senate that it is a treaty that should be ratified. Several times it has been on the point of ratification, but has been postponed for matters of supposedly greater importance. I can hardly think of a matter of greater importance."

"From the single standpoint of our commercial progress in South America, the delayed ratification of the treaty is not only an unmitigated calamity, but an immeasurable one. Wherever Spanish is spoken, our delay in this matter has cost us friends, confidence and commercial opportunity. It has worked automatically to the benefit of competitors, who have not been slow to take advantage of it. It has caused us to be represented in Latin-American minds as indifferent to justice, willing to be ruthless, aspiring to physical domination, and therefore to be shunned, curbed and resisted."

GERMAN BID LOWEST

BUENOS AIRES, Argentina.—Announcement was made here on Monday that the Krupp of Germany had been awarded a contract for 10,000 laminated steel wheels by the Argentina State Railway. The price was 40 9-16 Argentine gold pesos for each wheel, delivered. The German corporation agreed to deliver 200 wheels per week, beginning in August. Seventeen companies were competing for the contract, there being bidders from the United States, England and other countries.

BROTHERHOOD URGED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Boston News Office
BOSTON, Massachusetts.—An attitude of Christian brotherhood and cooperation between employer and employee must supplant the stand that America must sharpen her sword and let every nation care for itself, declared Dr. William H. P. Faunce, president of Brown University, in an address to the Boston Congregational Club. Dr. Faunce decried the theory of the survival of the fittest in industry, declaring that this has led to an un-Christian civilization.

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\$6.95. Tailored simplicity is the version of the smart sports model in gay plaids or sober checks and the heather mixtures.

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RARE BOOKS

List No. 5, 1200 Items, Americana and Miscellaneous Literature; List No. 11, 900 Items, Americana; List No. 12, 500 Items, Drama, History, Biography, Antiquities, Poetry, Early English Literature, Early Printed Books, Art, First Editions, Green Elizabeth, etc. Any or all of these lists on application.

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ISSUE IN BARMORE CASE FUNDAMENTAL

Medical Liberty League Officer Sees Challenge to Constitution in Attitude of Medical Men to Chicago "Typhoid Carrier"

This is the second article on the struggle of Mrs. Jennie Barmore, alleged "typhoid carrier," for liberty from the custody of the Chicago Health Commissioner. The first article appeared in the issue of February 25.

CHICAGO, Illinois—"Has the medical theorist with his microscope scrapped the Declaration of Independence and the Constitution of the United States? That is the question to be answered by the outcome of the fight being waged by Mrs. Jennie Barmore, alleged 'typhoid carrier,' for her freedom from the custody of the health department of this city," declared Mrs. Lora C. Little, secretary of the American Medical Liberty League, in an interview with a representative of The Christian Science Monitor.

"In helping Mrs. Barmore make her fight," continued Mrs. Little, "this league feels that each contributor to the cost is making his own fight, and that he is doing it more economically and comfortably than would be the case if he himself were the person seized and held in custody."

"This fight is not only for Mrs. Barmore, but for the person of every individual citizen in the United States. As citizens of this nation we are parties of the first part to the guarantees in the Constitution which secure to the individual safety from seizure in property or person without due warrant of law."

Seized Without Warrant
"Mrs. Barmore was illegally seized, without a warrant or legal paper of any kind, and confined in the County Hospital by the health department. She was released on a writ of habeas corpus. The case was brought to trial and Judge Joseph Sabath of the Superior Court of Cook County remanded her to the custody of Dr. John Dill Robertson, health commissioner. In commenting on this decision, The Journal of the American Medical Association, December 11, said:

"The decision acknowledges the commissioner's legal right to take any steps deemed necessary to preserve the health of the community."

"I have been trying to find out which of two things this comment intends to signify. Is this official spokesman of the organized 'regulars' ignorant of our country's history and political system? Or does it definitely contemplate taking over our system of government, to make it a medically-controlled oligarchy?"

"If the medical theorist with his microscope has really scrapped the Declaration of Independence and the Constitution, as he apparently believes, it is time everybody knew it. If he has, the next thing in order is for us to begin all over again, as our forefathers did, and institute a new government."

"Having heard all the testimony of Mrs. Barmore's trial before Judge Sabath, I was astonished at the text of his decision."

Who Is a Carrier?

"There was no testimony introduced to show that she had any connection with a typhoid case, except in vague references by Dr. Bundesen which were not substantiated. One of the experts, Edwin O. Jordan, professor of bacteriology at the University of Chicago, admitted on the stand that he did not know whether he himself was a typhoid carrier or not, since the only sure way of determining would be to have periodical tests for the 'germ' as long as he lived."

"In his decision Judge Sabath also stated the 'evidence shows' that 'relaxing in open court solemnly promised not to do anything which would violate the quarantine regulations during the pendency of this hearing, but, notwithstanding such promise on her part, she has repeatedly violated quarantine regulations, thereby threatening the health of all those who come in contact with her.'"

"A careful search of the testimony fails to reveal a single word to the effect that she had violated her promise to heed the limited quarantine placed upon her, after her case came into court. Quarantine signs had disappeared, according to the testimony of Dr. H. N. Bundesen, director of field quarantine, who kidnapped her, but no attempt was made to connect Mrs. Barmore with their disappearance."

"Again, the judge said: 'The present mental attitude of the relatrix is such that she clearly shows a lack of co-operation on her part—she refuses to have another test for the purpose of determining whether or not she is still giving off typhoid fever germs.'"

Negative Test Not Conclusive
"In this statement Judge Sabath ignores the testimony of both Arthur I. Kendall, dean of Northwestern University Medical School, and of Professor Jordan, previously mentioned. Both stated that a negative test is not conclusive evidence, since there are in some instances long intervals when no 'germs' are thrown off, one of them saying the only sure way would be to test an individual as long as he lived."

quarantine here, according to the statements of Dr. Robertson to the press, has not been more than 20. How anybody can figure that shutting up 20 and allowing 74,380 to run at large has been a factor in the diminished typhoid reports, which Dr. Robertson claims as his miracle, is beyond understanding."

STEEL MEN STILL HAVE LONG HOURS

Labor Conditions in United States Steel Corporation the Same Now as When Interchurch Report Was Made, It Is Stated

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—The 12-hour day problem remains unsolved in the steel industry, and the reception accorded to the Interchurch World Movement's steel report, by the steel companies and by Congress, seems to prove that those who dictate the labor policies in the industry do not intend to be swayed by the moral force of such investigations and reports, according to Heber Blankenhorn, secretary to the commission which made the investigation.

"Conditions of labor in the United States Steel Corporation," says Mr. Blankenhorn, "are the same now as when the interchurch report was made, that is, one-half of the workers are still on the 12-hour day schedule. The 12-hour day was one of the competing causes of the great strike, and as long as it continues in force there can be no peace in the steel industry."

"When the interchurch report was published, a great many persons were surprised to find that the 12-hour day was still in existence. They had read the announcements of the corporation made during the war concerning a 'basic eight-hour day.' As a matter of fact, this 'basic' eight-hour day was a reference to a system of payment and did not affect actual working hours. I understand that another announcement about the eight-hour day is soon to be made by the corporation. If the corporation would prove its sincerity, it must back up this announcement by the actual installation of a schedule of eight working hours per day for all shifts and not merely establish a new basis for payment."

Mr. Blankenhorn says that a supplementary report will soon be issued covering the attitude of the press toward the strike, the question of civil rights in western Pennsylvania and the subject of labor espionage. "The recommendations of the interchurch report for the inauguration of conferences under federal auspices for the abolition of the eight-hour day have recently been presented to Congress," said Mr. Blankenhorn. "No action has followed. The report has been endorsed by such authorities as John Skelton Williams, Comptroller of the Treasury, William Gibbs McAdoo, Senator David Walsh of Massachusetts, the New York Federation of Labor and others. No official denial has come from the corporation as to the facts presented in the report. Nevertheless, nothing has been done by those in authority. Steel workers are still forced to labor long hours under revolting conditions. Their right to bargain collectively is not recognized. A condition of anarchy in industrial conditions still prevails."

"The moral seems to be that public opinion as expressed by the organized churches of the land and such bodies as the Committee of Forty-Eight has little influence on those who dictate the labor policies of the United States Steel Corporation. Organized Labor alone has the power to cope with the situation. And it is only through sympathetic understanding of the aims of organized labor on the part of the general public that any immediate steps can be made to ameliorate the evils that now afflict one of the nation's greatest industries."

SCHOLARS HONOR MEMORY OF HOWELLS

NEW YORK, New York—Men of letters from all parts of the country met here yesterday to honor the memory of William Dean Howells, who was president of the American Academy of Arts and Letters from its inception until May 11, 1920.

Members of the National Institute of Arts and Letters, as well as of the academy, attended. Listed as speakers were Prof. William Milligan Sloane of Columbia, president of the academy; Judge Robert Grant, author, president of the institute; Augustus Thomas, playwright; William Allen White of Kansas; Jesse Lynch Williams, playwright; Prof. Brander Matthews of Columbia, and Dr. Henry van Dyke of Princeton.

A tribute dictated by John Burroughs, naturalist, was received along with many from Europe.



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ENFORCEMENT CODE FOR STATE SOUGHT

Revision of Massachusetts Laws to Conform With the Federal Constitution and Volstead Act Urged at Hearing

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

BOSTON, Massachusetts—Enactment by the Massachusetts Legislature of a prohibition code in conformity with the Eighteenth Amendment to the Constitution and the Volstead act, including the removal of the inoperative 2.75 per cent beer law from the statutes, was asked yesterday at a hearing on a petition of the Massachusetts Anti-Saloon League before the committee on legal affairs. The petitioners submitted the completed draft of a new chapter which they ask to have substituted for the present chapter relating to liquor questions. This substitute incorporates the terms of the national legislation, retaining, so far as is compatible, existing state enforcement machinery.

As counsel for the Massachusetts Anti-Saloon League, William A. Kneeland opened and conducted the case for the petitioners, pointing out that the State stands virtually in the position of attempting the nullification of the United States Constitution. He asserted that Calvin Coolidge, as Governor of Massachusetts, had stood on a platform of law and order, but that the State now carries a law on its statute books that is in direct opposition to that stand. Mr. Kneeland briefly reviewed the course of national legislation and the adoption of the Eighteenth Amendment and the national prohibition law.

"It is not for us today to decide," he declared, "whether that law was a wise one. It has become a part of the organic law of the nation. There have been repeated attacks upon the constitutionality of both the amendment and the Volstead act, but the Supreme Court of the United States has passed upon them. No state can violate the power of that."

Court Decision

"Citing the decision in the case of Rhode Island versus Palmer, Mr. Kneeland pointed out that the national law was found to be binding upon all legislative bodies and officials and that it invalidates all contrary laws in the states. It has likewise been confirmed by the Supreme Court of Massachusetts, he said, and the State 'faces a solemn, oath-bound duty to enforce the provisions of the law.' But, he pointed out, there is an unconstitutional law on the statute books—unconstitutional because it attempts to set the law of the State above that of the nation. It is a useless act, Mr. Kneeland agreed, but it puts the State in the position of being a nullifier of the law."

Recognition of the unconstitutionality of such law, he went on, has led to the repeal of the New Jersey law and, he predicted, will be followed by action in New York in conformity with national law. Mr. Kneeland asserted that protestation of the failure of prohibition is due to the task of enforcement faced by a few men who receive little or no aid from the local authorities. But, he added, local authorities or local courts cannot be blamed when the State law allows prosecution only when there is evidence that a person making or possessing liquor has it with intent to sell. Mr. Kneeland asserted that the result of the referendum on the 2.75 per cent beer law could not be considered definite because of the small majority in favor of it and because of the campaign of misrepresentation that preceded the election.

Finally, he urged, Massachusetts should enact an affirmative chapter. The general purpose of the legislation sought, Mr. Kneeland said, is conformity, and no attempt, although it is permissible, has been made to make the state laws stricter than the federal. He pointed out that one argument brought against the change is that in the event the Supreme Court

or Congress should rule differently on the definition of the word "intoxicating," the State would be bound by her own law, answering this by pointing to the provision of the proposed act that Massachusetts' definition shall always conform with the change in national interpretation.

Support of Measure

General support of prohibition and specific endorsement of the law to bring Massachusetts in line with the nation, was voiced by Dr. Charles W. Elliot, president-emeritus of Harvard University. Dr. Elliot said that he had become an advocate of prohibition through studying its great benefits. He declared that prohibition must be safeguarded against propagandists who allege that prohibitionists are attempting to destroy "human joy."

"Disuse of alcohol," Dr. Elliot said, "promotes the highest joy and prevents those acts of the lower nature. It is the inhibitory action of alcohol from which this race must be released if it is to endure. And yet until Massachusetts acts we shall not be safe."

Representatives of temperance organizations, church federations, women's clubs, women voters, welfare organizations and business men appeared in favor of the measure, registering their individual or group sentiment with the committee. Among the points brought out were: That although some small sentiment had been found among women against prohibition, no woman had questioned abiding by the national law; that enactment of the state code would result in economy of enforcement and mean a revenue in fines to the Commonwealth; that the factor of intemperance had been a marked one in charitable cases and has diminished rapidly; that the happiness and efficiency of workers has been enhanced. Opposition argument will be heard today with the petitioners having opportunity to close.

BILLS AIMED AT BOGUS SECURITIES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

ALBANY, New York—Protection to the bond purchasing public is proposed in a group of bills pending in the Legislature.

Assemblyman Ansley Borkowski of Buffalo has introduced a bill designed to make exploitation of worthless securities impossible. It would establish a state securities commission, composed of the state Superintendent of Banks, the state Treasurer, and the Attorney-General, which would pass on the validity of all securities. The commission would license all bond selling concerns and in its discretion withhold its consent as regards the sale or offering for sale of bogus stocks or bonds.

The so-called "blue sky" bill has again made its appearance. Its sponsor is Assemblyman Charles H. Betts of Lyons, who would investigate the financial affairs of all corporations dealing with stocks, bonds or securities through the medium of reports filed by such corporations with the Secretary of State.

A third bill would prohibit false advertisements, covering stocks, bonds, securities and merchandise of every character. The bill has been introduced by many well-known advertising concerns and the subject matter has been adopted by 27 states.

NO ACTION IN MOONEY CASE BY GRAND JURY

SAN FRANCISCO, California—Investigation by the grand jury in the case of Thomas Mooney, serving a prison sentence after conviction for participation in the Preparedness Day bomb explosion here in 1916, has been completed. No action was taken.

John MacDonnell, who came here from New York, where he made an affidavit purporting to show that his testimony at the Mooney trial was false, is said to have refused to make a statement before the grand jury unless granted immunity in connection with his affidavit. Immunity, it is said, was refused.

DUAL PROCESSES OF LAW ALLEGED

Spokesman for Labor Unions Sees in Lever Act Decision Proofs of Injustices Which Industrial Class Are Suffering

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—The decision of the Supreme Court in regard to the Lever Act yesterday called forth the following expression of opinion from Matthew Woll, vice-president of the American Federation of Labor:

"The ruling of the Supreme Court in holding section four of the Lever Act unconstitutional is but cumulative evidence that any attempt to restrain and limit the operation of economic laws is fundamentally wrong. It further is evident that we have a dual administration of law."

"In the miners' case, where the workers found conditions of employment intolerable and went on strike, we find the government using the Lever Act to compel workers to work—and in violation of the Thirteenth Amendment against involuntary servitude. We find that when a sugar combination is sought to be prosecuted under the Lever Act, the law was declared unconstitutional."

"This action of the Supreme Court clearly demonstrates that the government forced the union workers to do what the workers had a constitutional right to refrain from doing."

"This decision of the Supreme Court further demonstrates the vicious practice of the injunction process in industrial disputes. The Supreme Court decision clearly demonstrates that Judge Anderson had no constitutional right to issue his mandate to the miners and compel them to go back into the mines. Under our present practice the miners even had no practical course for an appeal, because after they returned to work under the ruling of the Supreme Court the question involved became a moot question. In addition, the decision of the Supreme Court clearly demonstrates and justifies Labor's declaration not to comply with unconstitutional mandates of courts in the nature of injunction decrees. Taken all in all, the only effective remedy against this dual administration of law, and to honestly recognize that we are living in an age of organization and that economic laws are ultimately bound to change legal enactments that seek to check the operation of these laws, is to wipe out all these anti-combination laws and conspiracy doctrines."

"The fact is, and I believe the American people are coming to see it, that the whole tangled web of anti-trust and conspiracy laws must go, and that until they are wiped out both Labor and business, as well as the whole public, must blunder along in constant fear of injustice at the hands of the courts."

"Laws of this kind have their foundation in a social organization that was of the most primitive agricultural character. They do not fit, and will not work in our modern industrial age. Of course there would be less work for lawyers if these ancient relics were done away with, but no one is concerned about giving work to lawyers except lawyers, and the best lawyers are not wholly concerned with that either."

GAS COMPANY WINS RIGHT TO FIX RATE

NEW YORK, New York—The Consolidated Gas Company has won its fight to raise its rates, at least temporarily. The motion to extend beyond yesterday the injunction limiting to \$1.20 per 1000 feet the charge for gas that may be made by the company was dismissed by Judge Learned Hand in the United States Court. The company based its claim for the \$1.50 it can now charge on increased manufacturing costs, but until the United States Supreme Court passes upon the whole question there is nothing to prevent a charge even higher than \$1.50.

The judge has extended the time during which the excess over 80 cents shall be impounded with the special master to three months after the court's decision. The people will be paying almost twice as much as the original 80 cents for the gas for several months to come.

Judge Hand's opinion showed that a bill in the Legislature would give the public service commission power to fix gas rates, regardless of existing statutes, and summarily to establish a temporary rate.

If this bill had been law when the company sought to raise the price above the 80 cents fixed by statute, it is held that the commission could have granted the permission, in its own discretion, regardless of that statute, and the state would have had no such legal recourse as has held up the \$1.50 rate until now.

Meanwhile the federal court has extended until June 1 the preliminary injunction preventing the commission, the district attorney of Kings County, and the state Attorney-General, from attempting to enforce the 80-cent gas law against the Brooklyn Union Gas Company.

Corporation Counsel O'Brien said the new rate would add \$21,000,000 yearly to the company's revenue compared with the statutory rate; and the company has already announced that the new city tax rates should add 1.7 cents a thousand feet to the cost of gas, but that an effort would be made to cut the \$1.50 rate to \$1.25 with a service charge of \$7.20 a year for meter.

BUSHEL BOX BILL
Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office
BOSTON, Massachusetts—Standard bushel and half-bushel boxes are provided for in a bill passed by the Massachusetts House of Representatives.

TRADE BOARD IS FAVORED
Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office
BOSTON, Massachusetts—Reorganization of the Federal Trade Commission within the United States Department of Commerce for the purpose of fostering and promoting the business of the country, was urged by Philip Cabot, a hydro-electric power expert, in speaking before the Boston City Club forum. He said he believed the United States needed a planning commission composed of men of foresight and business ability.

COST OF BUSINESS EDUCATION RAISED

Harvard School Dean Says It Should Be Regarded as Investment Which Will Pay Well

CAMBRIDGE, Massachusetts—Contending that business education ought to be conducted on a business basis, Wallace B. Donham, Dean of the Harvard Graduate School of Business Administration, has announced that the annual tuition of the school is to be raised next year from \$250 to \$400, the latter figure representing the cost of instruction per student.

"We have business education at Harvard on a cost basis," said Dean Donham, "in the belief that it should be regarded as an investment which will ultimately pay good dividends in the form of increased earning power. A sound business education ought to be worth paying for at its full value."

"Of course many men come to the school with limited available money. In order that these men may secure assistance we plan to make adequate arrangements for loan funds, but we expect every man to be able to pay eventually."

"The estimates upon which this tuition fee are based do not include expenditures for the future development of the school, for research and experimental work, or for capital account, and no charge is made for the use of the physical equipment—lands, buildings, athletic grounds, etc., furnished by the university."

"We shall still have considerable financial needs even after this plan is carried through. The school ought to have a building, a larger loan fund, and money to meet the expenses of expansion. But we believe that we shall be in a better position to secure funds for these purposes if we have a business-like story to tell and are not attempting to give a business education at less than its cost."

"It is perhaps worth mentioning two facts with reference to this increase. First, business training takes less time after a college course than either legal or medical training. The time element is even more important to the prospective student than the annual expenditure. Moreover, the \$800 which will now be the total cost of the two-year business course at Harvard, is less than that necessary for securing a longer legal or medical training. Second, this increase in tuition fees simply readjusts the tuition to the change brought about by the depreciation of currency."

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They are not merely low in price; they are exactly the kind of linens most wanted by our customers.

The two great features of the sale are:

- 1st—Many fine pieces secured at a recent auction sale of Belgian, French and Italian linens.
- 2nd—Another great purchase of fine Madeira linens from an importer who is retiring from business.

There are Table Covers, Banquet Cloths, with Napkins to match, Luncheon Sets, Centerpieces, Buffet Runners, Tray Covers, Tea Cloths, Napkins, and Doylies, ornamented with the finest hand-embroidery, from Madeira, Appenzell and Paris—beautiful mosaic and cut work—real French and Belgian laces—Point Venise, Cluny, etc.

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MR. DATO IS GREAT AS SPANISH LEADER

In the Height of the Recent Political Crisis, the Premier Shows Himself to Be Both "Splendid and Serene"

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

MADRID, Spain.—In Spain there has been offered the most splendid example of the manner in which great events from little causes spring. The Finance Department, scenting no difficulties ahead, determined to appoint 100 extra inspectors; the staff of the department protested and immediately went on strike; they refused to consider terms, for there was a "folded-arm" strike and they were at their desks in the department every day during the usual working hours. The postal servants and the municipal officials exhibited a threatening sympathy with the movement, the Finance Minister first resigned, then withdrew (the government not liking any resignations just now) and then resigned again. There was a government crisis all at once, violent debates in the Senate and Chamber, the Right and Left, the Socialists, the Roman Catholics, the Maurists, the Clericals and all the other Conservatives, the Liberals of every kind, the Republicans, the Reformists and the Socialists, all haranguing in tremendous speeches with terrific perorations on this awful affair of the Finance Department.

All other matters of foreign and domestic policy and difficulties, the beginning of the French repayment of the Spanish loan, the League of Nations and the Spanish intimacy with the same, all these were forgotten as the ministry of the strongest Conservative Parliament of modern times, fresh and vigorous from the elections, was seen to be tottering in its grip with these clerks of the Finance Department.

Heroic Figures

The leading politicians struck the most heroic figures in the two chambers. There was the Marquis de Alhucemas, for example, better known as Garcia Prieto and chief of the Democratic Liberals—though they are no more democratic than any of the others—who has been silent in public for a long time past. He rose in his seat and declared himself a patriot, the Senate applauding this magnificent declaration with all its voices, and determined to support the government against the clerks. Mr. La Cierva, who has been working hard in the Chamber in obstructing the government since the new Parliament began, and whom it pleases some to liken to a sort of Cassius, paused, and at least would not vote against the government in this matter.

Now was the time for the Socialists, and at each crisis it is generally given to one particular Socialist Deputy to take the lead and be chief spokesman. This was to be the show of Mr. Besteiro, the university professor, and right loudly did he declaim. The Count de Romanones was dramatic, severely critical, but he, like his brother Liberal chief in the other House of Parliament, would be patriot too.

"Screaming of Interests"

Amid this screaming of interests, this manifestation of patriotism, this veritable trembling of the Constitution as it seems, the most placid man was Edward Dato, the Prime Minister, greatest politician of them all, past master in all the parliamentary maneuvers. It was said he was not completely innocent of having worked up this situation in this way. With a smaller majority in the Chamber than he had hoped for from the elections, with indeed a rather doubtful majority and one which is having to be bolstered up somewhat by decisions of the Supreme Tribunal upon disputed elections, he found the situation precarious. So now with the most serious men, suggesting that the fate of Spain rested upon him, those dreadful clerks having put it there, he also was a patriot and a persecuted patriot, and he would be hero, too.

All being patriots—except perhaps the clerks in the Finance Department—Edward Dato in a fine attitude called upon the Senate for a vote of confidence, and gladly the Senate yielded it. Then to the Chamber for the same, and the Chamber likewise gave it, but here there were hitches and it was a poor vote, almost none at all. More difficulties with the Finance Department, the crisis quickened, and to the King went Mr. Dato, appealing to him for confidence, and Don Alfonso in smooth accents, gave such confidence, All Not Well.

But still all was not well. Solutions were proposed to the finance clerks, but these departmental rebels were obdurate. They still sat on their stools, their arms nominally folded and refused the compromises that were offered them. Their union issued a proclamation, other unions issued proclamations, the government issued a proclamation, and the ministerial crisis flared up again because the clerks would not budge, and Mr. Dato went once more to the Palace.

and insisted that he must resign. But he was not in the least excited; he was still a little of the persecuted hero and patriot, and it appeared that in this crisis he might gather an opportunity for obliging his rivals to give him that support which they were refusing before.

He might lose something in the fray; the Datoist purity of his ministry might be a little spoiled by the intrusion of other Conservative elements, but anyhow here was a situation to fight and maneuver in, and it was the kind of thing in which Mr. Dato secretly delighted. Here he could exhibit all his skill as the political tactician, every subtlety of the political art. From "mañana" to the "tarde" and from the "tarde" to the "noche" one is conscious of Edward Dato exercising his inimitable wiles and gaining where it is possible to gain. Whatever anyone may think of his politics and program, however much one may feel that his fast adherence to the condemned old party system is wrong and useless and however they may think again that in his attachment to the big financial and monopolist interests, as some say, he is at least unwise, there is a Datoist answer to all such criticisms, and, anyhow, as pure politician, playing the great political game where it is more of a game even than in other lands, Mr. Dato is just splendid! There is no one like him! Mr. Maura, Count de Romanones, Mr. La Cierva, Mr. Alvaros, are all good politicians in their way; they have loved the game and played it well, but they are not Datos. Nobody but Mr. Dato, when a crisis is at its very hottest, can answer inquiries with an expression of wonderment by asking what the trouble is about since all with him is well.

The Optimistic Dato

He tells you at these and other times that he is an optimist, and that one must never be a Premier in Spain unless one is an optimist; but he is something more than that. His dissembling is delicious. So much worked up was this crisis, with tremendous headlines in the newspapers, that the foremost journal came out one morning with three full pages, making 21 columns, of the harangue in Parliament, and various notes and leaders scattered about the paper elsewhere, surrounded by headlines in big letters right across the page, three-quarters of an inch deep.

On the day when this occurred there was a whisper in the inner circles that the Premier was going to the Palace to see the King, and everybody knew what for. The parliamentary correspondents heard of it, and according to Spanish custom, they immediately proceeded to interrogate Mr. Dato upon it. Then ensued a scene which was just a copy of others that have been enacted in days gone by. Yes, said the Premier, he was going to the Palace to see the King—in the ordinary way of course, His Majesty having just returned from Toledo along with the Queen and the Archduke Albert. There was the usual Cabinet report to be made, and all that sort of thing.

The correspondents were quite understood. There was to be a little fencing. "We also are going to the Palace!" they said, as casually as they could. Great astonishment of the Prime Minister on hearing that the journalists also were going to the Palace, for they never did that except when there was a crisis and ministries were being made and unmade, at which times they hung about the Palace gates and interrogated all who entered and departed. Whatever could the correspondents be going to the Palace for, wondered Mr. Dato.

Mr. Dato Astonished

"Why are you going?" he exclaimed, with lifted eyebrows and with the most perfect expression of astonishment. "For me I am just going to do the usual business with the King, because it could not be done this morning. I must tell the King what is happening, of course." The correspondents give a hint of their own perspicacity: "They say there are bad winds blowing," they observe, looking closely into the face of the Prime Minister. "Indeed!" responds Mr. Dato with surprise, and he gazes about him smiling and waving his hands in the direction of the lobbies, he adds, "Here anyhow, there is no breath of them! Here there is a complete condemnation of the strike, and that is enough. In politics each one proceeds in accordance with his conscience. The rest do not always depend upon one."

There is something cryptic, in the true Datoist vein, in this remark. He concludes with the observation that he can say no more at present, and away he goes to the Royal Palace. The correspondents follow at a distance. Some time later the Prime Minister returns through the Palace gates and there the correspondents speak with him again. He says there is nothing to tell them. All is well. He is tranquil. He is Edward Dato in the height of a first-class crisis, splendid, serene as every time.

At the Palace

What really has been happening is this: Mr. Dato and his entire Cabinet resigned. The King insisted that he should go on, but after reflection Mr. Dato said again they must resign. Then the King consulted all the political leaders in the usual way. They and others were bidden to the Palace.

The point of discussion was not the making of a new Cabinet, but of finding a means by which Mr. Dato might continue. Reconstruction of his own Cabinet was talked of, but Mr. Dato shrewdly wanted pledges of assistance from those who had been showing opposition against him. Mr. Maura personally might be willing to help him, and he said guardedly that he would give his support in all measures which tended to the preservation of order. He was acutely conscious of the fact that the bulk of the Maurist party was not in the least kindly disposed to Mr. Dato now. Mr. Goicoechea had been taking active leadership of it, and he was hard against Mr. Dato, bitterly so. The Count de Romanones said he would assist Mr. Dato only if the latter disclosed his plans for the restoration of order generally in Spain. Garcia Prieto would assist unconditionally. Sanchez Toca said the whole business ought to be thoroughly thrashed out in Parliament. There was a feeling that Mr. Dato, with all his skill, would pull through, but if not—a crisis then indeed! The usual military premiership was being spoken of once more, coupled with the name of General Martinez Anido, presently governor of terrorized Barcelona.

And it is to be noted that the clerks in the Finance Department, having brought the Government of Spain to this sorry pass, were still on their stools, but they are working now. When the Cabinet resigned they declared their strike at an end.

EFFECT OF POLITICS ON BELGIAN ARMY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

GENEVA, Switzerland.—A book which, it is expected, will create much comment, is announced to be published shortly. This is the memoirs of Lieut.-Gen. Baron de Ryckel, nominally deputy chief, but virtually chief, of the headquarters staff of the Belgian Army during the months immediately preceding the war and for some weeks after the outbreak of hostilities. According to this weighty volume, the Belgian Army in consequence of grave faults principally to be imputed to Mr. de Broqueville, Minister of War at that time, entered upon the struggle under conditions of inferiority and disarray which might have been avoided, and which prevented it from making the prolonged opposition to the Germans on the Meuse which it might have done, or from making the counter-offensive which might have changed the entire course of the war.

General Ryckel accuses the War Minister of 1913-14 of many evidences of incompetence, such as having at the beginning of hostilities at Liège, despite warnings, confided a mission of espionage to a pair of Germans who had to be shot two days later for flagrant treason. The main charge, however, is of having systematically followed the advice of personal friends, incapable favorites, instead of that of qualified chiefs of the army, whose program of concentration and prolonged resistance on the Meuse has today been justified by the declarations of von Ludendorff and von Buelow, who, since the armistice, have admitted the critical situation in which the Germans were placed by the Belgian defense of Liège, and the danger they would have run had it been transformed into a counter-offensive.

Mr. de Broqueville is also charged with intentional confusion in the matter of authority. He is said to have constantly encroached upon the powers of the Commander-in-Chief, the King, whose far-sighted desire to put up a prolonged defense on the Meuse was misunderstood and thwarted in favor of the strategy of the ministerial coterie, a thing entirely contrary to the spirit and letter of the Constitution, which confers on the Sovereign the supreme command of the forces on land and sea. The King, informed by Baron de Ryckel of his intention to publish the book, offered no objection and agreed to the dedication of a copy to himself.

WHAT INDIA WILL NEED FROM BRITAIN

Following Achievement of Responsible Self-Government She Will Still Require Direction for Her National Activities

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England.—Men of self-control, yet with an ardent love of their kind, with courage and confidence, with integrity and modesty, and of that delicacy and refinement of thought and feeling which spring from a natural grace, such are said to be those men of England which India needs today.

Great Britain had definitely announced the goal of her political activities in regard to India to be responsible self-government for Indians within the Empire, yet more important than political direction to a political goal, is social direction to a social goal. When India has achieved responsible self-government she will still have need of a direction for her national activities, for political freedom of itself is considered of little use. No freedom or justice or self-determination, but the perfecting of social intercourse and human fellowship, colored by beauty and enlightened by truth, is declared to be the goal for India.

No Vulgarly Discoverable

Speaking before a recent meeting of the Royal Colonial Institute, Sir Francis Younghusband said that the difficulties and delicacies of the task of reaching such a goal were enormous, but he believed they could be successfully handled by English gentlemen. Great stress was laid upon the point that Indians are gentlemen, and that even among the roughest tribes true gentlemen are found, and that throughout the length and breadth of the country, not a trace of vulgarity would be discovered. A gentleman, Sir Francis said, is instinctively recognized and appreciated by Indians, and with such a one they feel at once at home and ready to do anything. Families of social distinction and tradition, whether commoners or peers, were said to be sorely needed for the work of uniting India to England. For dealing with Indian princes, for ruling Indian districts, leading Indian soldiers, handling frontier tribesmen, and revivifying the varied millions of cultured Indians, such are said to be required.

When the original East India Company went to India 300 years ago it sought to trade with India, and it sought nothing else. It soon found itself, by force of circumstances, concerned in political relationships. Much against its will it was drawn on and on, till its agents were raising and commanding armies, engaged in political conflicts, and eventually administering vast territories, dispensing justice, constructing roads, undertaking the material development of the country and even the education of the people. From a commercial relationship had developed a close political relationship, and it is this which has been the subject of anxious attention and acute controversy during the last three years.

True Tie Is Social One

Sir Francis, however, does not believe the political tie to be the one which will bind India most firmly to England. The true tie between the two must be the social tie, for it is affection, friendship and good comradeship that must really bind. Political measures, the making of constitutions, framing laws for controlling liquor or for the housing, education, and defense of the people, are only means to an end, not ends in themselves. They are simply measures taken to promote and improve social

intercourse. Again, it is the social spirit which gives the motive, and shape, and direction to every political act.

The lecturer declared that all social relations which were to have any depth and permanence must be based on religion, and that nothing was more urgent at the present time than to convince the Indians that in spite of England's impartiality and tolerance of religious convictions, she still regards religion as the heart and mainspring of her national life, and that, indifferent to religion as Englishmen may appear on the surface, in their heart of heart they are most earnestly anxious to perfect it.

As has been shown, there is a great work to be done outside the Government of India, in improving the social intercourse between India and England. The speaker declared that no attempt was made to render service in India attractive to men of high social position in England. Such men rarely went into the Indian service. In the whole Empire—indeed in the whole world—Sir Francis declared, there was no greater or more inspiring and in every way more attractive work to be done than there was in India.

Reform a Gateway

The reform scheme, which many seemed to think sounded the doom of the Englishman in India, seemed to the lecturer to be the gateway by which the Englishman would enter into a far wider and higher sphere of activity. There was nothing in it to prevent such a one standing for an Indian constituency, or rising to the position of minister responsible to an Indian electorate. Either as seconded from the service—as military officers sit in the House of Commons—or when retired from the service, Englishmen might sit in the Indian Legislature, rise to the highest position in it, and then, having behind them the full weight of Indian opinion, have a far more effective voice in the councils of the Empire and of the world than the externally appointed governors of the present day ever had. The scheme was believed to give openings to Englishmen such as they never had before.

Another practical step recommended was that the social qualifications of viceroys and governors should be taken into account in their political qualifications, as these offices represented the King and not only a political institution like Parliament. The time was said to have arrived for the serious consideration of the advisability of having royal viceroys, or at any rate viceroys of the social standing and social qualities of the Duke of Devonshire, for example. Such men, it was held, would abolish pomp, discourage display, and in their place inculcate style and distinction, quality and grace. They would keep the public services together, and instill into them the esprit de corps of a regiment. Above all, such a viceroy would be the channel through which the heart of England would reach the heart of India. He would be the true representative of the Sovereign and not merely the agent of a political secretary of state.

NORWEGIAN SHIPPING TAX

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHRISTIANIA, Norway.—Regarding the shipping tax, the anything but accommodating standpoint which a number of foreign shippers have taken up in the matter of canceling contracts (in several cases the Norwegian concerns have had to pay almost half the contracted price for canceling an order) has now resulted in most of the owners preferring to let a court of law decide the question. Some 400,000 tons, or about one-sixth of Norway's merchant navy, are now laid up, and more will no doubt have to follow, the more so as additional taxation is threatened. The freight revenue was 211,000,000 kroner in 1915; 1,063,000,000 kroner in 1916; 1,007,000,000 kroner in 1917; 905,000,000 kroner in 1918; 900,000,000 kroner in 1919 and about 700,000,000 kroner in 1920.

ITALY SEEKS TO CONTROL INDUSTRY

New Bill Is Criticized by Newspaper as Using Disputable Means to Achieve Purpose

London Times News Service

MILAN, Italy.—The government bill for the syndicalist control of industry consists of 12 articles, of which the following is a summary:

Article I defines the scope of the reform. It aims at enabling workmen to understand the position in the various industries; improving the technical education and moral and economic position of the workmen; insuring the execution of the law for the protection of works; devising means and methods of production; and creating more friendly relations between employers and employees.

II. Control is instituted separately for every category of industry, with the exception of industries conducted by the state, industries started during the first four years, and industries which employ fewer than 60 workmen.

III. The control commission will be composed of nine members, six of whom will be elected by the workmen and three by the technical staff. The commission will be renewed every three years, and the members may be reelected.

IV. The commissions will nominate for the factory two or more workmen, according to the importance of the industry, who will exercise control and report. The delegates will be chosen from the older workmen, and possibly from those who have served for three years in the same factory.

Commission of Control

V. The commission of control has the right to know all the necessary details in the conduct of the industry, the manner in which purchases are effected and the cost of raw material, cost of production, and administration methods, with the exception of trade secrets.

VI. Employers may be represented by two delegates at the sitting of the commission of control. The superior council of labor may also have one representative at such sittings. The representatives of the employers and the superior council will have a voice in the proceedings and have the right to prevent disclosure of information prejudicial to the interest of the industry.

VII. Employers are entitled to name representatives for conferring with the commission of control. These commissions of the employers will consist, like those of the workmen, of nine members and will be similarly renewed every three years. Two delegates of the commission of control may be present at the sitting of employers and the commission of control will meet under the presidency of a representative of the superior council of labor, to examine together measures for the improvements to be undertaken in the industry, in order to

increase production in the interests of public economy and the workmen. IX. Special rules in every category of industry will be instituted for the engagement and discharge of workmen with due regard to the special conditions of every industry.

Labor Exchanges

X. Labor exchanges will be established composed of representatives of the employers and the commission of control. These labor exchanges will engage applicants for employment in order of priority, giving preference to workmen residing in the commune in which the factory is situated and those who have returned from military service. Political and syndical considerations will not be taken into account. In the event of difference of opinion between the two commissions for the engagement or discharge of workmen the matter will be submitted to arbitration.

XI. No man may be discharged for either political or syndical reasons. If a reduction of the number of employees is imperative, the number of working hours must first be reduced to a minimum of 36 hours a week, before any of the men are discharged.

XII. Should special conditions require it, instead of one commission of control there may be two, in which case the commissions of employers will be duplicated also. The expenses of the commission of control will be shared by the employers and the men. Employers object to several clauses of the bill and have presented to the government some amendments which will be taken into consideration. The "Corriere della Sera," commenting on the bill, says that its scope may be accepted, but the means whereby it is proposed to achieve it are disputable, and some are fraught with real danger to industry.



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SMALLER ARMY IS PROBLEM IN CHINA

While Cry Is Raised for Disarmament and Disbandment, Better Plan Said to Be to Call the Roll and Stop Making Arms

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PEKING, China.—In these days when the cry "What can be done for China?" brings from unsympathetic onlookers a dubious shake of the head, and from sympathetic friends of this great country money for relief work, financial aid through the new consortium, and other plans for help from without, it is interesting to hear a question discussed among Chinese and foreigners alike for helping China from within. China's greatest burden, her greatest hindrance to unity and self-development, is her army and the military governors of the provinces in whose hands it is controlled. What to do with the army is naturally, then, a question of great importance.

The army is a tremendous drain on the finances of the nation—finances which, as everyone knows, are at best precarious. The soldiers are in many places a menace and a terror to the people in whose neighborhoods they are quartered, for they rob, pillage and commandeer, sometimes alone, sometimes in conjunction with the bandits which infest many sections of the country.

It is quite true that much of this is due to the fact that in many cases the soldiers have not been paid—and yet money is going to the military governors from the central government, the long-suffering people of their respective provinces, to pay the soldiers. What, then, is the difficulty and what the remedy?

Demobilization Expensive

There are two popular slogans in regard to this question—"disarmament" and "disbandment." The cry of the Chinese student is "ts'ai ping, fel tu"—"disband the soldier and dismiss the military governors." Disbandment, however, although it sounds fairly simple, is not a very easy thing to carry out at the present time. It would mean a large expense for the government, which is not desirable at the moment—it would entail an almost impossible amount of supervision to make it successful—and as long as there are military governors to gather armies about them no one could prevent the soldiers from reuniting immediately after disbandment. Hence, popular as the cry for disbandment is, it can be seen that just at present it is not highly practical.

Another solution is suggested which would have much the same effect as disbandment, and that is disarmament. It is computed that there are at present in China 10,000,000 rifles with a corresponding amount of ammunition while at the same time the arsenals at Shanghai, Nanking, Hangzhou and Tientsin are producing more arms and ammunition and a large sum of money is being spent on a new arsenal at Kiangsi, Honan.

It is the rifles and ammunition in the hands of the soldiers of China which make them a terror to the people and a dangerous factor in the political situation. Without a body of armed soldiers at his call no military governor would be able to control successfully for his own aggrandizement. The unarmed Chinese soldier turned loose on the countryside without pay would very quickly become absorbed in the civilian population and proceed to earn his bread, whereas with the rifle in his hands he extorts it from his own countrymen. Collecting the arms now in the hands of Chinese soldiers could be done much more easily than mustering out these same soldiers and would prove as effective.

Minute Inquiries Made

As each board, by virtue of the act, must be composed of an equal number of employers and employed there is little opportunity for either party to quarrel with its decisions. It was pointed out to the representative of The Christian Science Monitor that it must not be thought that these boards were appointed just anywhere, for the establishment of a trade board was a far more complicated process than may at first sight appear, and was only established after minute inquiries into the circumstances of the trade and in nearly every case with an agreement of the employers and workers. In any proposal agreed upon by both parties must be published, and two months must elapse, giving opportunity for objections to be lodged.

Size of Army Uncertain

This would relieve the Chinese people from their constant fear of the armed soldier, but the financial strain on the government would still be the same. Unarmed soldiers must be paid as well as those who are armed. A suggestion has been made which would help this situation greatly—to call the roll of the army and discover its actual size as compared with its numbers on paper. The strength of the Chinese Army is estimated to be between 1,500,000 and 1,600,000, but it is actually so? During the trouble at the time of the downfall of the Anfu in the summer of 1920, General Hsu Shu-cheng, leader of the Anfu, was supposed to have in his command no divisions less than full strength, 12,000 men, while most of his divisions were said to be 15,000 strong. Yet when at his defeat one of his divisions was captured it numbered only 5000.

The same thing was true of the seventh and eighth divisions under General Chang Ching-yao in the recent trouble in Honan. Instances of this sort could be cited all over China

but these are sufficient to show the condition of things. The payroll of the army is double and treble its actual strength, and money which the country badly needs is going from the central government and from local merchants and guilds (who pay as the price of being unmolested) to pay soldiers who do not exist, stopping en route in the coffers of the avaricious military governors.

The process, then, for relieving the country of the incubus of the army would seem to be (1) calling the roll, (2) stopping the manufacture of arms and ammunition, (3) disarmament and (4) disbandment.

WORK OF TRADE BOARDS IN BRITAIN

These Have Been Set Up Where There Was No Effective Machinery for Wage Regulation

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England.—Every effort is being made by the British Government through its Ministry of Labor to induce employers and employees to accept the government's proposals to "short time," basing its argument on the fact that underemployment is better than unemployment.

From official sources at the Ministry of Labor a representative of The Christian Science Monitor learns that notwithstanding Labor's opposition to the scheme, Dr. Macnamara, the Minister of Labor, has approached all industrial councils, trade boards, inter-industrial reconstruction committees, employers' organizations and trade unions, with the urgent request that all immediate and prospective work should be shared to the widest possible extent amongst the whole body of wage-earning classes.

The government, it was stated, is itself proposing this plan for adoption by the royal dockyards and other naval establishments and has planned to do all that lies in its power to provide in various ways for those who are out of work, but it looks to the employers and work-people to cooperate in the endeavor to keep the number of wholly unemployed as low as possible.

Work Being Spread Out

The representative of The Christian Science Monitor was informed that large organized trades in the north did not wait for the government's appeal, but with the assistance of trade boards, as unemployment increased, took steps to spread the work as much as possible. Appeal is now being directed through the Ministry of Labor to unorganized trades to cooperate in spreading the hours of work over a greater number of workers. Trade boards, it was stated, are doing splendid work in keeping harmony between employers and employees in the vital matter of wages, and it is owing to the acceptance by all parties of decisions promulgated by the trade boards that the situation has not been further complicated by drastic and indiscriminate cuts in wages.

These boards, it was stated, were first set up by the Trade Boards Act of 1909 and have recently been greatly developed, with the result that the rates of wages and even working conditions are in a large measure settled by decisions of these boards. By powers embodied in the new act of 1918, the Minister of Labor has been able to appoint a board "in any trade in which there is no adequate machinery for the effective regulation of wages throughout the trade." Over 60 of these boards have been set up in Great Britain and they govern a minimum ratio of wages of over 3,000,000 workers.

Minute Inquiries Made

As each board, by virtue of the act, must be composed of an equal number of employers and employed there is little opportunity for either party to quarrel with its decisions. It was pointed out to the representative of The Christian Science Monitor that it must not be thought that these boards were appointed just anywhere, for the establishment of a trade board was a far more complicated process than may at first sight appear, and was only established after minute inquiries into the circumstances of the trade and in nearly every case with an agreement of the employers and workers. In any proposal agreed upon by both parties must be published, and two months must elapse, giving opportunity for objections to be lodged.

If objections are not found sufficient to warrant revision, an agreement with the new wages rate is then forwarded to the Minister of Labor, who must give his confirmation within one month, unless there is any special circumstance which he may wish to refer back to the board. In any case the minister has no power himself to fix or alter rates. This power rests solely with the trade boards. The field over which these boards are operating is being continually extended and these efforts are undoubtedly due to the elimination of the wages trouble from the problem of underemployment.

A DE VALERA VIEW OF BASIS OF PEACE

Irish Leader Declares It to Be Ireland's Right to Determine Governmental Form and to Adjust Her Political Relations

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

DUBLIN, Ireland.—The following narrative of an interview which Mr. de Valera gave to a special correspondent of The Daily News in Dublin is of interest in view of the statement therein made, to the effect that the Sinn Féin President has not been out of Ireland since his arrival from America.

The narrative reads in part as follows: "Mr. de Valera said: 'We have indicated the basis of peace negotiations time after time. Ireland's separate nationality, which implies the right of the people of Ireland to determine freely, and to decide for themselves, their own form of government and to adjust as a nation their political relationships with other nations upon a common equality of right.'

"Fooling With a Phrase"

"On being asked would Dail Eireann accept Dominion Home Rule, Mr. de Valera said: 'Those who talk like this are simply fooling with a phrase. As it is applied to Ireland the expression has no definite meaning. The essence of Dominion Home Rule for Canada and Australia is, as Mr. Bonar Law put it in the British House of Commons on March 30, 1920, that they have control of their own destinies. These nations can determine for themselves and completely control their own fighting forces, and the amount they contribute to the general security of the British Empire, even to the point of neutrality, in a war in which Britain is engaged.'

"Their right to secede altogether from the British connection if they so desire is also definitely acknowledged. Thus the British dominions have had conceded to them all the rights the Irish Republic demands. It is obvious that if these rights were not being denied to us we would not be engaged in the present struggle. If there ever be a British statesman who will really desire to bring peace to the peoples of these two neighboring islands he will approach the task in the following manner:

How to Approach the Task

"Acknowledge Ireland's right as a free and independent nation as a preliminary. (For England's sake as well as Ireland's this is necessary, for any agreement made under the duress of force, or a supposed existing partnership which Ireland denies, would not be worth the paper they are written upon.)

"Then negotiate with Ireland such a partnership or alliance as the common interests of both islands may suggest, and on such terms as the peoples of both countries mutually agree upon.

"We do not hold by any policy of isolation—in fact we are a thoroughly sane and reasonable people, not a coterie of political doctrinaires or even party politicians, Republicans or otherwise. We are, however, for that reason all the more immovable when it is a question of fundamental right or justice.

"Mr. de Valera denied that there was any split in the Sinn Féin movement. Asked what were his views on the Partition Act, Mr. de Valera said: 'Like the majority of the Irish people I have not considered that Partition Act worth wasting thought about. Its only value is that it is a concrete expression, the only definite expression of what the British mean when they talk of Home Rule. We have received the suggestion for peace that has been conveyed to us from England many a time during the last seven and a half centuries, namely, that the Irish people should meekly surrender their right and quietly allow themselves to be trampled upon without any attempt to protest or effort to self-defense.'

The Ulster Difficulty

"The so-called Ulster difficulty is purely artificial as far as Ireland is concerned. It arises out of the British connection, and will disappear with it. If it arose from a genuine desire of the people of the northeast corner for autonomy the solution proposed would be the obvious one, but it is not due to such a desire. It has arisen purely as a product of British party maneuvering. Its unreal character is evident from the mockery of the solution proposed in the Partition Act. The desire for union is solved by a double drastic separation; the danger of the coercion by a majority

is solved by creating the minorities to be coerced.

"The danger of religious oppression is solved also by 'doubling and intensifying' process. The only people in Ireland who have shown the slightest tendency to religious or sectarian bitterness are the minority of our population, who have been accorded the privilege of vetoing the will of the 85 per cent, and of crushing as they please the far more substantial minority in their own territory. As regards the general idea of decentralization of administration and devolution of authority, I am wholly in agreement with it, and I am sure our people would be."

COOPERATORS OPPOSE ECONOMIC WASTE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PRESTWICH, England.—Lancashire cooperators were carried a stage farther in their cooperative education, and Adam Smith's economic theories came in for some destructive criticism at the second week-end school organized by the Prestwich Cooperative Society. The lecturer was Professor Hall, adviser of studies to the Cooperative Union, who took for the subject of his three lectures "Economics of Cooperation."

Cooperators said the lecturer, opposed the present economic system because it was in every way wasteful. Under it, industry was organized for profit and not for use. This resulted both in irregularity of production and employment, simply because manufacturers produced articles when there was a chance of gain and not because they were needed. The manufacturer who was out solely for profit does not want things to be plentiful because they would then be cheap. Under a universal cooperative system the trouble would be taken to ascertain how many pairs of boots and shoes, or how many suits of clothes would be needed yearly by the people, and industry would be organized to turn out the required number with steady regularity. Thus constant employment would be assured to the workers in the boot and clothing trades, and as this method would be applied to all branches of industry unemployment would become a thing of the past.

The cooperative system would be more economical and the cost of living therefore cheaper, because for one thing the vast amount of money spent on advertising, all of which was added to the final cost of the article, would be unnecessary, because there would only be one class of goods manufactured and that the very best. The great army of commercial travelers so necessary under the competitive system, the expenses of which also helped to increase the cost of the finished article, would under the cooperative system, be reduced to more economic proportions. The four factors—land, labor, capital and organization—which are necessary for the production of wealth, if cooperatively owned and controlled, would no longer be in conflict with each other, as was the case under the competitive system. The organizer under the competitive system, was the man who brought land, labor and capital in relations to each other, getting them all as cheaply as possible, so that the difference between the cost of production and the price of the finished article would go to swell his individual fortune. Under the cooperative system it is the consumer who is the organizer, and it is into his own pocket where the profits, or more correctly, the savings, resulting from his organization go.

The cooperative movements of the whole world were now linked together in the International Cooperative Alliance, concluded Professor Hall, and the time was coming when there would be established a great international cooperative wholesale society which would supply the needs of cooperators in all parts of the world.

LOCAL OPTION IN TASMANIA
Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Australasian News Office
HOBART, Tasmania.—Local option polls have been held in Hobart and Launceston, and in each city a large majority of the votes cast were for reduction. Both polls, however, were ineffective, as less than the required statutory majority of the electors voted. The actual polling was as follows: Hobart, for reduction, 1,469 votes; for continuance, 498 votes; Launceston, for reduction, 1,217 votes; for continuance, 526 votes.

MEXICAN PRESIDENT THANKED
Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast News Office
SAN DIEGO, California.—A letter to Alvaro Obregon, President of Mexico, thanking him for his prohibition of games of chance and vice concessions along the Mexican border of the United States, and signed by a number of prominent San Diego women, has been sent to Mexico City.

QUEENSLAND A BIG GROWER OF SUGAR

Excellent Opportunities Are Offered for Building up Export Trade if Labor Troubles Can Be Settled Satisfactorily

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BRISBANE, Queensland.—Sugar planting in Queensland is one of the most important industries in connection with the land in the whole of Australia, and with the present worldwide shortage, and therefore demand, for sugar, excellent opportunities are offered for building up an export trade if labor and other troubles can satisfactorily be settled. The report recently issued by the Government Central Sugar Mills contains some very interesting information in regard to the industry.

The prospects for the 1921 season are very bright. Conditions in general point to exceptional crops being obtained throughout the State during the current year. The only doubtful factor in regard to 1921 being a "bumper" year for the sugar producer, is the probability that sufficient machinery and sugar crushing capacity will not be available. Like many other things the cost of machinery has practically trebled recently, and this important fact will no doubt be taken into consideration when the question of further additions to the milling capacity of the State is settled.

Tramway Extensions

Many applications are being received by the government from isolated farmers for tramway extensions. As a business proposition, it is considered of the utmost importance for a mill to restrict its tramway service, and to confine its rolling stock to areas giving a maximum of cane. It is contended by some that government controlled mills are in a similar position to government railways, and that it is therefore the duty of mills to undertake the construction of tramways ahead of settlement. The difficulties of according to such demands from the farmers at the present time are great, the main factor in the case being the increased cost of material. Rails, for instance, have risen in price 100 per cent within the past year, and a mile of rails landed on the ground in the September of the year under review, cost £120 more than in the previous January.

Owing to the heavy cost of imported milling machinery, an opportunity is presented to local manufacturers, for there is little doubt that machinery can now be manufactured in Queensland at a cost below that of imported plant. Under the sugar agreement with the Commonwealth Government, the output for the season was taken by the Commonwealth at £21 per ton under conditions similar to those obtaining in the previous year.

Regulating Prices

During the past year a conference was convened by the Queensland Government, which was representative of the sugar producers, and this conference subsequently sent delegates to Sydney, where a new agreement was entered into covering a period of three years. The most important factor in the agreement was the regulating of prices for sugar at least £30 6s. 8d. per ton for three years, subject to an

annual revision, and to an increase in the event of wages being raised in the sugar industry due to increased cost of living.

In regard to molasses, it may be stated that the Queensland production of this material is scattered over a large area, and that the storage and shipment are the principal difficulties in the way of making a commercial proposition of this industry; but with the completion of the North Coast Railway, and the opening of the Bowen Coal Fields, greater facilities will exist for the utilization of this material. During the year all the mills suffered severely owing to the dislocation of shipping, and various devices were resorted to with the object of keeping the mills running.

The sugar industry in Queensland has for long been subject to labor troubles, and in the north during the year these were worse than usual. In many instances the mills have stopped, although the disputes were outside the jurisdiction of the mills' officers, and related to some isolated field disputes. These stoppages severely affected the farmers, and interfered with the factory efficiency, and consequent financial results. Matters have, however, been more satisfactory during the current season, and more amicable relations prevail, with the result that all the mills are now working smoothly.

The Sugar Agreement

The Acting Premier stated recently that he had received the sugar agreement signed by the Prime Minister regarding the purchase of 1920, 1921 and 1922 raw sugar. It appears that while in Sydney the State Premier arranged with the Prime Minister that the restriction imposed upon the Queensland Government in the previous agreement regarding legislation dealing with the Cane Prices Act would be amended, so that the Queensland Government would be empowered to introduce amendments to such legislation which might be recommended by a conference to be called by the Queensland Government, to be constituted of six representatives of the Australian Sugar Producers Association and six representatives of the United Cane Growers association, with the chairman of the Cane Prices Board as chairman.

The State Premier also arranged that such legislation should not become operative until after the 1920-1921 season. One plan was that the Queensland Government should only seek to give legislative effect to such recommendations of the conference as might be acceptable to both governments, or such modifications of it as might be mutually agreed upon. In effect this proposal meant that the Queensland Government would be prohibited from introducing any legislation that might be recommended by the Queensland conference referred to, unless the Commonwealth concurred. Mr. Hughes, however, was informed that Queensland insisted upon its absolute right to pass legislation as recommended by the Queensland conference, with such reservations as had been agreed to in Sydney and Melbourne. The Prime Minister agreed, and the arrangement has proved beneficial to the Great sugar growing state. In regard to the future of the industry, it may be said that if Labor would adopt a more reasonable attitude, and sufficient machinery and crushing facilities were provided, there is every reason to anticipate a large expansion in the premier production of the State.

PROJECTED CONQUEST OF MOUNT EVEREST

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
LONDON, England.—The forthcoming expedition to Mt. Everest was the subject for discussion at a recent meeting of the Royal Geographical Society held under the presidency of Sir Francis Younghusband.

Sir Francis made some interesting announcements regarding the organization of the expedition. Regarding this he said: "The Alpine Club and ourselves have formed a Mt. Everest committee consisting of three members from each of our societies. The Alpine Club members are the president (Professor Norman Collie, F. R. S.), Captain J. P. Farrar, D. S. O. (former president of the club), and A. O. F. Meade, who has made ascents of the Himalayas to over 25,000 feet. Our society is represented by Colonel Jack, C. M. G., D. S. O., a member of our council and chief of the geographical section general staff; Mr. Somers Cooke (treasurer), who was intimately concerned with all the preparations for the first Scott Antarctic expedition; and myself; Captain Eaton (secretary of the Alpine Club) and Mr. Hinks (our secretary) are joint secretaries. For the present year I preside over the committee and the next year the president of the Alpine Club will preside.

"There have been difficulties," Sir Francis stated, "in the way of securing the services of Brigadier General the Hon. C. G. Bruce this year, for he has only recently taken up an appointment with the Territorial Association. He was the originator of the idea of ascending the mountain, and has an unrivaled knowledge of the Himalayas and peoples, and his services would have been invaluable. We hope, however, that we may have the benefit of them next year, when the main attempt actually to ascend the mountain will be made.

"For the present year we have chosen as chief of the expedition, Colonel Howard Bury, who carried out his mission on our behalf so successfully last year. He has traveled much in Asia and we have complete confidence that he will conduct the expedition in such a way as to preserve the present good will of the Tibetans. And the preservation of these friendly relations we regard as of the utmost importance both for this and any future expedition.

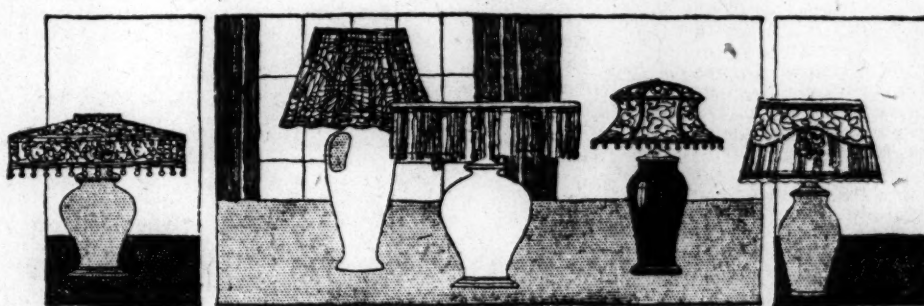
"The responsibility for the conduct of the expedition as a whole will be in the hands of Colonel Howard Bury, but the actual reconnaissance of the mountain will be in the charge of Mr. Harold Raeburn, who is the most experienced mountaineer in the Alpine Club now available, and has just returned from a reconnaissance of Kangchenjunga. As it was impossible to make an aerial reconnaissance of the mountain last year, and we shall have surveys on the spot this year, we shall not, as we had thought possible, make use of aeroplanes."

NEW SIMPLON TUNNEL PIERCED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
GENEVA, Switzerland.—The boring of the new Simplon tunnel has now been carried to a distance of 19,261 meters, nearly 12 miles. There remains only 564 meters or a little more than a third of a mile to be pierced, and this it is expected, will be accomplished by the end of April if the progress is maintained at the rate the work has recently advanced. The tunnel is entirely finished for a distance of 18,991 meters.

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UNEMPLOYMENT IN UNITED KINGDOM

Carrying Out of Construction Schemes and Immediate Ordering of Needed Government Stores, Are Urged by Labor

By The Christian Science Monitor Special Labor Correspondent

LONDON, England—The Labor Party continues to excite the indignation of a section of the press which never fails to submit its activities, its proposals and its decisions to a constant stream of misrepresentation and abuse. The experiences of the past few years have nothing to reveal or to teach Fleet Street. The wave of industrial unrest, of syndicalism, of rank and file movement demanding a more aggressive policy by the union executives; the shop stewards' organization in opposition to the duly accredited representatives acting in a constitutional manner; the policy of direct action in preference to parliamentary procedure, all seem to have been forgotten.

While the Labor leaders were battling manfully inside their respective organizations to regain some semblance of sanity, toleration and a sense of civic responsibility, they were rather good fellows, and the leader writers smiled upon them. But it is quite another tale when these same trusted representatives of Labor, in their anxiety for the struggling masses fighting for work, submit for the consideration of the community their plans for dealing with unemployment, and the amelioration of distress arising therefrom.

Report Issued Quickly

Although the joint committee on unemployment that was set up by the parliamentary committee of the Trades Union Congress and the executive of the Labor Party was only appointed on January 11, its report was submitted to the full body nine days later and subsequently made public. To the charge that such a wide subject could not very well be covered in the time, it has to be explained that the problem of unemployment has engaged the attention of the most enlightened persons in the movement for many years and the committee explains at the outset that there has been no time for fresh investigation, which it considers unnecessary; and that, furthermore, there is no need to revise, modify or qualify the seasoned and mature judgment of former years.

Together with recommendations and appendices the report runs to 48 pages, every one of which has a human interest, notwithstanding the committee has not allowed sentiment to overshadow the practical side of its task. The result of its labors should bring the flush of shame to the cheeks of those complacent and self-appointed legislators, scions of noble houses, who questioned the ability of Labor to find a sufficient number of men within its own ranks with the necessary training and genius to hold the reins of government.

A Stupid Canard

The present report, the main clauses of which were submitted by the Labor Party as an amendment to the address on the opening of Parliament, should set at rest that insolent ramp for all time. It should also bury respectably the stupid canard that the party is dominated by the Communist group, a charge that is almost invariably prefaced with the comforting assurance that the writer or speaker objects to its Communist tendencies. Even the most vivid imagination would experience a strain to discover the Bolshevik touch about the Labor Party proposals. It is true they reiterate the demand for the resumption of trade with Russia and Central Europe, a proposition that has found support from among many influential business men and corporations since first mooted. A resolution embodying the foregoing, together with, as an alternative to employment, a demand for maintenance at not less than 40s. per week for each householder, with 25s. for each single man or woman, and allowances for dependents, was carried at the Labor Party conference in December last.

On the constructive side it is urged that there is an enormous amount of necessary work which could be taken in hand immediately, remunerative work that would find employment for hundreds of thousands of men and women at wages; and the document proceeds to enumerate any number of measures which could assist, including the restoration and development of the transport system in all its forms, roads, waterways, and so forth; national schemes for the generation of electrical power; afforestation, development of agriculture as well as the immediate ordering by all the government departments and local authorities, of the stores and necessary works which will in any case be required in the course of the next three years.

What Was Done in the War

The last, quoted fully, is new and is doubtless framed upon the experience of the war, when the Ministry of Munitions became a great buying department. It is argued that if the same energy that was devoted so cheerfully and ungrudgingly to securing victory on the field of battle were concentrated to the satisfying of social needs, there would be little cause for complaint.

The committee has gone further and has put forward proposals for the solution of the problem with which it had to deal; it proceeds to argue its case in a manner reminiscent of the economic lecture room. Anticipating criticism in regard to the proposals to grant a maintenance donation, it says that "money available for investment has no necessary or immediate effect in maintaining eco-

nomic demand in the home market, but purchasing power distributed in the form of wages or maintenance to the workers immediately results in a stimulation of economic demand."

Expenditure Criticized

The government is severely criticized for huge military expenditures in Mesopotamia and elsewhere in the East, as well as Ireland; also for its dilatoriness in the matter of house-building and the scant treatment meted out to local administrative authorities who have had recourse to Whitehall. In regard to the government policy of short time, the workers, it is stated, have a natural objection, inasmuch as they see in the proposal the first step to reduce their standard of living.

These, then, briefly, are the main

"SHIPS OF THE DESERT"

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Beneath a dazzling sun the gray desert, fringed with a sort of glittering salt, stretches away from the ragged palm trees which fringe the river bank, and is absorbed in the distance. The pearly sky is glazed with cobalt blue, but so great is the glare we scarce notice it. Nothing is to be seen on either hand but the wide, level, featureless expanse of desert—no hill, nor tree, nor shrub breaks the smooth surface which fades gradually till earth and sky embrace each other. Surely that is the last rim of the earth, where heaven's lid shuts down on it!

food reserve, he can also drink brackish and even highly salt water, which neither horses nor men could touch save in cases of dire necessity. As to the desert temperatures, though the Arabian camel is sleek, and seems capable of bearing the highest day temperatures, he, too, is indifferent to frost. But there is this peculiarity about camels: they refuse to feed by day, so that it is best when traveling with them to move chiefly by night, sleeping during the hot part of the day.

Sandless Deserts

Deserts are not necessarily a sea of shifting sand such as the Sahara, or Gobi desert. There are frozen deserts like the plateau of Tibet, stony deserts, mud deserts such as lower Mesopotamia, and the dusty deserts of northern China. The camel has broad, flat,

and Zaimunna, and took away the ornaments that were on their camels' necks."

As long as there are deserts the camel will endure, the faithful, but grumbling, dissatisfied friend of man. On the torrid, sandy wastes, over the frozen, white steppes and the hard, level plains of ooze, he strides, distorted by the mirage, into the incandescent mist. By day they lie down under the date palms in the little oasis where the black-cloaked women come to draw sweet water from the well. Their saddles and loads are taken off, and the men take their rest in the heat of the day. At dusk they set forth again under the velvet dome of heaven, pierced by a thousand vivid stars, the only sounds the pad, pad of the great feet and the jangle of the bells.



Photographed for The Christian Science Monitor by permission of the Trustees of the British Museum and of the artist

"Strange Signals," by James McBey

points to which the government will be expected to reply in the debate on the address. A week later a national Labor conference, representative of both the industrial and political side of the movement, will meet to consider the position, after which the future is in the lap of the gods.

APPEAL FOR UNITY TO CONTROL LIQUOR

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

VICTORIA, British Columbia—Dr. Ernest Hall, one of the leaders of the Prohibition Party in British Columbia, in speaking of the forthcoming legislation affecting liquor control, says that "the great bulk of our citizens will be ready to sink party differences and present a bold front to the inroads of moderation. With reference to the projected liquor measure the government has received a definite mandate from the electors and any deviation from that will be construed as a breach of faith and will be but courting disaster."

"The matter of the sale of liquor," he says, "is one of such transcendent importance that those who desire real progress can well set aside minor political differences, if we are to have liquor sold in clubs, hotels and restaurants in direct violation of the will of the people as expressed in the October plebiscite. While speaking for myself on this matter, I voice the sentiments of not only the great majority of the Independents, as well as many of the more progressive Liberals, who are ready to combine with the Conservatives and at the first opportunity deliver the reins of government into the hands of the less unworthy should the liquor act embody the clauses that have been suggested."

PRESERVING CANADIAN PARKS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

BLENNHEIM, Ontario—That public opinion in Ontario is directed toward the preservation of natural resources was indicated by a representative meeting of citizens of western Ontario, held here to protest against the proposed changes at Rondeau Park, the only government park in this part of Ontario. The suggested change in the administration of the tract would put it in control of a commission, whose duty would be to maintain it, the revenue for this purpose to be obtained from the park. This would mean the cutting of timber, as this is really the only considerable source of revenue, and protests were heard from all sides that the government, which is constantly preaching conservation of resources, should countenance a plan that would mean the ultimate destruction of one of the finest patches of timber land in America. There is a great desire to keep this tract of timber in its natural state and resolutions were forwarded to both provincial and federal governments asking that some new arrangement be made to maintain the park.

COMMISSION'S WORK EXTENDED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor BOSTON, Massachusetts—A measure to extend the activities of the State Commission on the Necessaries of Life to May 1 was rushed through the Massachusetts House and Senate and was signed by the Governor in one day when it was learned that the commission legally ceased to exist on March 1.

The sun dips down swiftly, and the peering stars wheel majestically across the vault; winter and summer they sparkle in the frozen sky, for rain hardly ever falls. Thus to the shepherds who from the beginning of time watched with their flocks by night, these stars first crystallized out of the violet magma in strange patterns, which kept their shape as they pursued each other night after night, year after year, following the sun. Unchanging they symbolized the history and destiny of men on earth. So much for the hueless desert, serene, and calm save when the wind spins the surface dust high in air.

But as we gaze across the endless blank, suddenly there break into view strings of strangely shaped creatures, striding in file along the horizon. They are black against the brazen sky. High they march above the desert, treading on air as it seems, their feet swimming forward without touching earth. Tall they are, high peaked, with long thin legs and outstretched necks; yet beautiful as they move thus airily, floating across the field of view, uplifted by some trick of the desert light. There is no mistaking them; they are camels. The long neck curved up to the bulbous head, the peaked body and spindly legs—no other animal in the world is like the ship of the desert. Far out on the troubled horizon, silhouetted against the red sunset, he is graceful and quaint; but surely the camel is the most hideous of all creatures when closely scrutinized!

The tall sleek "ship of the desert" met with in Africa on the Sahara, and in Arabia, is a very different creature to the small, shaggy, lion-maned camels of the cold deserts round the Sea of Aral, and in Mongolia. The camel is by no means a tropical animal, as generally believed; he is preeminently a desert animal, that is to say he is specially adapted to dry places, whether hot or cold. There are icy-cold deserts as well as burning ones; and, indeed, all deserts grow cold at night, owing to the intense radiation; moreover, nearly all extensive deserts are extra-tropical. On the steppes of Russian Central Asia, the sleighs are often drawn by camels, plodding in snow so deep that ponies would be useless. Long caravans of camels are to be seen on the bleak loess plains of northern China, carrying the produce from Peking to interior Asia. North of the Yangtze basin, camels are as common in China as mules.

Now the great characteristics of desert country are, firstly, lack of water; secondly, the presence of brackish water in such wells as yield any at all; and, thirdly, extremes of temperature. See how beautifully the camel is adapted to such conditions! Not only can he travel long distances without water, subsisting in the meantime on his hump, which is a reservoir and

thickly padded feet, which tread the loose sand firmly; but he is helpless on rocks, which soon cut his soft feet to pieces. He cannot be shod like a horse, though British camel corps are provided with large leather shoes.

The pack camel and the riding camel are two distinct breeds. It requires some skill to ride a camel—at all events to feel comfortable on him. His gait is peculiar, resembling that of a trotting horse with his fore legs, but that of a cow with the hind legs! He moves swiftly over the level desert, eating up the miles with long stride. Not so the pack camel whose rate of progress is only from two to four miles an hour. Fully laden, he strides very leisurely. A good camel will carry up to 800 pounds weight, but not for long. Five hundred or 600 pounds only is quite enough for him.

If mules are obstinate, camels are more so. Once a camel gets thoroughly bored with things and kneels down in disgust, no amount of beating or exhortation will move him to rise again till he is quite ready to go on. A camel goes down fore end first, tucking his long legs straight back under him; he rises hind end first, making heavy weather of it. He is an ungainly beast, very ugly, always sulky; yet there is no more useful beast in the whole length and breadth of Asia.

The Great Grouser

Why is it that we dislike him so much? Probably because of his extreme pig-headedness and continual grumbling. The camel is never satisfied, he is forever walling; he gives everything, but he gives it grudgingly. He squeals and groans when he is being loaded; he growls on the march, and when he is urged to quicken his pace he grows sullenly angry. Never was such a grouser! It is hateful to accept favors from one who bestows them so unwillingly! Yet what should we do on the wide deserts which cover so much of the surface of interior Asia without him?

Is it not wonderful that face to face with the desert—an obstacle more difficult to overcome than wide seas, or any range of mountains—man should find ready to his hand this strange beast? Without him, the deserts could not be crossed and it is certain that he has played an important rôle in the history of Asia. How long the camel has been domesticated we cannot say; his origin in the service of man, like that of the horse, is lost in the mists of antiquity. The herds who came westwards out of Mongolia many centuries ago, the Tartars of Bokhara, the Moguls who conquered Delhi, the followers of the Prophet, all must have used camels on their endless marches. We read of them in the Bible, how they were gayly caparisoned by their masters, even as they are by the Arabs to this day. And Gideon arose, and slew Zebah

GERMANS CONTINUE INTRIGUES IN POLAND

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WARSAW, Poland—The Germans continue to flood the European press with accounts of violence, said to be committed by Poles in Upper Silesia on the German inhabitants. It has also been proved that they are trying to stir up a revolt among the Poles and for this reason the leader of the Polish party in Upper Silesia, Mr. Korfanty, has published a warning to the Polish inhabitants imploring them not to allow themselves to be provoked into any acts of violence or illegality.

The Germans also continually spread reports of terrible distress in Poland and allege that the peace proceedings in Riga are about to be broken off, and that certainly war will break out again in the early spring. All this no doubt, with a view to deterring people from voting for union with a country where economic conditions present themselves in such fatally dark colors.

DANES TO HOLD TRADE FAIR

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

COPENHAGEN, Denmark—The large Danish Trade Fair will this year be held at Fredericia, as in the preceding years, but the date has been fixed a little earlier, namely, for the week of June 18-25. Mr. Rothe, the Danish Minister of Commerce, is one of the presidents of the fair. Its purpose, among others, is as far as possible to attract the attention of foreign buyers. In connection with the fair, which will occupy its own handsome building, a permanent exhibition of heavy exhibits has been arranged so as to avoid the cost of repeated transport and erecting.

GOVERNORS IN THE BRITISH DOMINIONS

Proposed Changes in Present System May Radically Alter Relations Between Dominions and the Mother Country

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England—Within the last few years there have been silent changes in the constitutions of the component parts of the British Empire, and the time has come to place these changes on a firm basis. During the evolution of His Majesty's Dominions in the period 1914-1919, changes were taking place with astonishing rapidity, though they did not assume a definite shape, and the constitutional conference, which is expected to explore many vexed questions, has been postponed until 1922. This delay is generally acceptable, for it is agreed that the plan to hold a premiers' conference in 1921, to be followed the next year by a conference on constitutional questions, is a good one, and would give those concerned a better opportunity in which to examine the points at issue, and to prepare themselves for a council, the deliberations of which will be of vital importance to the entire British Commonwealth.

One of the questions that will inevitably arise is that of the appointment of the King's representatives in the dominions. The office of "His Excellency the Governor" is one of distinction, and to tamper with it in any direction may cause unforeseen difficulties. Ever since the British sovereign has had any dominions he has appointed representatives to govern them, and on the whole they have carried out their vice-regal work ably and correctly, and with little friction.

Governor and Executive

In recent years the governor has always been on the best possible terms with his executive, although on occasions he has been compelled to refer bills of his parliament to the Imperial Government, for His Majesty's pleasure; his executive has appreciated his position, and his action has not been stigmatized as unreasonable. It is, however, very unusual for the governor to withhold his assent to any colonial bill unless its provisions conflict with an imperial act, or is repugnant to a friendly power.

The governor-general and governors of the states of the commonwealth act under the authority of the commission by which they are appointed and the letters patent under the great seal of the United Kingdom, and according to instructions issued by the Colonial Office and passed under the royal sign manual and signet. The governor-general as the King's representative may not leave the country without the sanction of the Imperial Government to whom alone he is responsible for his official acts. He is invested with certain authority in questions of interest to the Home Government: naval and military matters, for example, the observance of the relations of foreign states to the United Kingdom, and other questions of direct imperial interest. Generally speaking, his executive functions are, under ordinary circumstances, exercised upon the advice of his responsible ministers.

Alterations a Danger

It will be seen from the foregoing that any change in the Constitution of the governor may radically alter the relations between the self-governing dominions and the mother country. The more thoughtful of the community at home and in the colonies do not desire any change, and are content to carry on under the present régime, which they maintain, has answered with satisfaction for generations. They regard possible alterations as a danger, and rightly or wrongly, view the trend of the present day with apprehension. Change of any kind is repugnant to them, and they fail to see any possible advantage in tampering with the constitution.

Lord Milner, the retiring Secretary of State for the Colonies, for whom all sections of the community, both at home and in the dominions, have the highest regard as a worthy follower of the Chamberlain tradition, recently made an interesting pro-

nouncement on the question of colonial governors. It signifies that the matter is regarded seriously by the British Government today, and it also means that the premiers' conference this year will certainly ventilate this problem. Lord Milner stated that he sometimes heard it said that the position of governor in a self-governing dominion was of less importance than in the old days, when those countries were directly administered by men sent from home. He did not take that view. He believed that the position of a governor in a self-governing country was not one whit less important or one whit less influential than under the old system.

Reigning Without Governing

A governor, like the King whom he represented, reigned but did not govern. It was well recognized that in those democratic communities the actual power of administration was in the hands of a responsible cabinet and parliament. Nevertheless, the position of the governor, where the man himself possessed the necessary qualities of personality and character, was one of great influence, which the whole community was delighted to uphold. It was a great mistake to suppose the governor's position was one of idleness. To realize this it was only necessary to look at His Majesty and the leading members of the royal family, who were some of the busiest people in the country. There was a great deal for the head of a great democratic country to do outside direct administration and outside the struggles of party politics.

A Question for Australia

There had been considerable discussion of late as to whether the governors of the Australian states should be sent, as hitherto, from this country. It was a matter which had to some extent fallen to him to decide during the last year or two. He had never felt very much difficulty about it, because it seemed to him to be perfectly clear that this was a question for the Australians themselves to decide. The moment that Australians made up their minds that the governors or lieutenant-governors of the states should be locally appointed, there was nobody going to make the slightest effort to force upon them governors from England.

So long as it was their desire to have governors from England, it was the duty of the authorities at home to find them the best men available. It was not an easy job to discover men who had the qualifications and the willingness to separate themselves for five years from all their home ties, sometimes at great pecuniary sacrifice, and certainly at great personal inconvenience. The supply of such men was not unlimited. Nevertheless, they had been found. Lord Milner concluded by saying that he believed he had derived great advantage in the administration of the Colonial Office from the fact that he had been a colonial governor.

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RAILROAD WAGE REVISION IS URGED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BOSTON, Massachusetts—A proposed 10 per cent increase in freight and passenger rates will not solve the New England railroad problems, according to the transportation committee of the Associated Industries of Massachusetts, which says that reduction in labor costs and improved efficiency are necessary to afford relief. An interesting feature of the statement issued by the committee is an assertion that motor trucks have taken half the short haul freight from the railroads and a further advance in freight rates would result in the railroads losing an even greater proportion.

The statement says that 250 Massachusetts industries are using trucks and estimates that the loss to the railroads thereby is approximately \$2,000,000. The committee would have the New England railroads apply to the Railroad Labor Board for a revision of wages.

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BUSINESS, FINANCE, AND INVESTMENTS

SHOE AND LEATHER MARKETS REPORT

Seasonal Activity Largely Confined to Fancy Footwear, Although Encouraging Signs in Other Lines Are Found

Specialty for The Christian Science Monitor
BOSTON, Massachusetts—Although the active movement, now noted in the prominent shoe markets of the country, is largely confined to ladies' footwear, there is an encouraging evidence of expansion in other lines.

Liquidation of stocks with a strong determination to find an outlet for footwear which is gradually losing favor, has brought many shoes, now on hand, into that class designated "has-beens," so at this late day wholesale distributors are obliged to purchase up-to-date footwear to provide for the urgent demands, a thing purposely avoided previously to more easily unloosed styles "pass."

It is therefore obvious that the belated demand for new goods could have no other effect than to change the complexion of conditions from a buyer's to a seller's market, at least that portion above referred to, and cause a congestion in factories specializing low cuts.

The prospects therefore are very good for a brisk run of business on these light-weight grades, particularly novelties, well into the summer months, when high lace boots will be in the making rooms.

Prices as a whole are considered down to a basis which is hardly possible to further deflate, as the main obstacle to that end is the cost of labor, which neither party is anxious to make an issue while the shoe market is coming out of the expensive spell of inertia.

Packer Hide Market

The sales by the larger packers follow in detail:

Price	Year	Age
30.00	Nov-Dec heavy Tex steers	11c 32c
9.00	do light Texas steers	10 32
15.00	do Buttrick steers	11 33
25.00	do Colorado steers	10 32
20.00	do branded steers	9 31
4.00	do ex light Tex steers	9 31
4.00	June-Dec heavy native cows	11 35
25.00	Dec light native cows	10 35
7.00	Sept-Dec ex light native steers	10 35
5.00	April-May heavy native bulls	8 27

The largest portion of the above was bought by one shoe manufacturing company, which takes its own leather. The single transaction alone absorbed about all of the light native cows, extra light native steers, branded cows, and extra light Texas steers pulled off prior to January 1.

Other tanners were less aggressive, notwithstanding prices snapped of a bargain character, but tanners are likely to remain unimpaired while leather is piling up faster than it is selling. The country hide market is very weak; hides are plentiful and are obtainable at prices dictated by prominent tanners.

There appears but little coming from the country-wide leather markets that has the cheerful sound of optimism. The spurt of trading one week is followed by a dull spell the next, until tanners get prognosticating and wait for business to shake off the uncertainties which have enveloped the trade since last spring.

But notwithstanding all of the perplexing circumstances now being endured, the last advertised range of prices is still quoted, yet keen buyers assert that there is an underlying weakness in all staple grades of leather, plain enough to preclude the advisability of contracting much beyond present needs.

To give quotations on such a market would be misleading, for though the demand for leather for novelty footwear is very good, it is so evident that the grade is by fashion dictated, that shoe manufacturers are buying it close to orders.

Sole Leather Conditions

Conditions in the sole leather market, last week, were but repetitions of many which have preceded it. Light trading, with occasional reports of large transactions, lacking verification, show that quotations are liable to be punctured by any buyer bold enough to make offers for big lots.

The demand for upper leather is spotty, and the prominent spots just now are fancy tanagers, and the finer selections of colored calfskins. The demand for the suede finish in brown, black and gray has put this stock in the list of sold-ups. Staple grades, lower qualities, move slowly, frequency of sales being the only encouraging feature.

This condition follows closely into the side upper leather situation. Buck, of popular shade, is well sold ahead of receipts, one tanner's production of 1500 dozen per day being allocated among his clientele. But aside from this, and the high grades of colored chrome, sales are for small amounts, and at pre-war terms.

Prices for the lower qualities are down to a range rightly called cheap, and considering the drastic conditions in the packer hide market, there is every reason to believe that they will remain cheap for some time to come.

The call for glazed kid keeps up a steady active pace, the demand including all grades, consequently prices are firm. Large orders are not infrequent, one of 24,000 skins being booked last week.

Top selections now bring 85 cents. However, there are many fine lots obtainable at 50 cents, and upwards. Some tanners are offering excellent skins at 30 cents, but below that figure quality runs off with the prices.

AMERICAN TRADE IN EUROPE DROPS

United States Department of Commerce Reviews Volume of Business in South America Too

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—There was a sharp falling off in American trade with Europe in January, as compared with December, and a reduction in the volume of trade with South America.

A review by the Department of Commerce shows that exports to Germany decreased nearly \$10,000,000 as compared with December, and imports from that country nearly \$1,000,000. The export figures were \$45,862,000, and the total imports \$4,630,000.

Exports of \$110,802,000 to Great Britain compared with \$138,850,000 the month before, and imports were \$17,437,000, compared with \$19,334,000.

Exports to France were \$35,325,000, compared with \$38,011,000 in December, and imports \$10,012,000, compared with \$11,895,000.

Exports to Italy were \$29,356,000, compared with \$31,944,000 the month before, and imports were \$3,335,000, compared with \$4,688,000.

Exports to Spain were \$14,968,000, compared with \$17,019,000, and imports \$2,499,000 compared with \$3,031,000.

Exports to Brazil were \$14,128,000, compared with \$19,233,000 and imports were \$9,712,000, compared with \$9,539,000.

Exports to Chile in January were \$6,385,000, compared with \$7,362,000, and imports \$3,041,000, compared with \$7,329,000.

Exports to Argentina were \$24,231,000, compared with \$23,206,000, and imports were \$5,730,000, compared with \$9,454,000.

Exports to Uruguay were \$2,899,000, compared with \$3,218,000, and imports were \$958,000, compared with \$756,000.

Exports to Central America amounted to \$8,732,000, compared with \$7,774,000, and imports \$1,667,000, compared with \$1,809,000.

Exports to Canada amounted to \$54,369,000, as compared to \$61,699,000, and imports \$34,247,000, compared with \$59,506,000.

Exports to Cuba were \$46,405,000, compared with \$45,357,000, and imports \$12,970,000, compared with \$10,799,000.

FINANCIAL NOTES

German production costs have been estimated at about one-third of the British. Former Finance Minister Goethein, in the "Tagblatt," Berlin, states that the main causes for this are the artificially limited domestic and factory rents, state-subsidized food, and very low railway fares and freight rates. Many vital items of production cost are far lower, in gold, than before the war, although gold prices in all free markets have risen greatly.

Chambers of commerce throughout the United States voted 1718 to 44 in favor of repeal of the excess profits tax. The suggestion that Treasury due to repeal be made up "mainly from taxes on incomes" was voted down 1004 to 571.

The formation of a raw silk exchange in New York is being considered by several members of the trade. The proposed exchange, if established, it is expected, will be operated on a plan similar to the New York Cotton Exchange, and will specialize on trading in raw silk futures.

The United States Commercial Attaché at Paris has cabled the United States Department of Commerce that the unrestricted exportation of raw, green, or dried hides and skins has been authorized by the French Government, until further notice.

The January average weekly factory pay in New York State was \$27.61, a decrease of 74 cents from December and \$1.32 from the peak in October. Decreases are announced, effective in succeeding months, indicating a definite downward trend.

By direction of the English Government 21,000 bales of Australian sheep wool, sufficient for 3,000,000 meters of cloth, have been received in Trieste for manufacture in Austrian mills, it is reported.

The Kansas State Court of Industrial Relations rules that without its consent, flour mills may not be shut down, and where permits for shut down were granted, employers must continue to pay wages of employees or provide them other employment.

CHICAGO MARKETS

CHICAGO, Illinois—The wheat market was firm yesterday, March closing, unchanged from Monday, at 1.66½, and May advancing 14 points, to 1.55. Corn advanced slightly, May at 99½ and July at 71½. Hogs were quoted at 10 to 25 points higher, \$10.80 being paid for 180-pound animals. Provisions also were stronger. May rye 1.41½, July rye 1.25½, May barley 68½, May pork 21.82, May lard 12.50, July lard 12.85, May ribs 11.90, July ribs 12.22½.

SEARS ROEBUCK SALES DECREASE—CHICAGO, Illinois—Sears Roebuck & Co. report sales for February at \$14,903,299, a decrease of \$14,198,768 or 50.35 per cent compared with February a year ago. For January and February the sales aggregate \$29,601,065, a decrease of \$38,931,978 or 48.69 per cent.

GOODY MAYFIELD Herbert McNamee
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GRAIN CONSIGNMENTS SOLICITED

NEW BRITISH COST OF LIVING INDEX

Latest System Aimed to Cover Wider Range and Give More Representative Average Than Was Available Previously

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England—The violent movements of commodity prices which have resulted all over the world from the universal use of paper money have given an added interest to all index numbers. In England the official index number of the cost of living has been made in a number of cases the basis of wage adjustments, which take place automatically with every considerable rise and fall. And new index numbers are making their appearance in a variety of countries. The Federal Reserve Board has for some time been preparing an index number of retail prices; there is talk of a new wholesale index in France, where the official Bureau de la Statistique Générale already publishes a monthly price index.

In England, The Times newspaper has added its own index number to those of The Economist and The Statist, and in Scandinavia, where the public interest in practical economies has always been very pronounced, reliable indices are published both by journals and by official statisticians.

Though the general tendency of the three or four chief index numbers in England has, on the whole, been similar, variations from month to month between the official and the unofficial results have been not uncommon of late, just as Bridgman's index has not responded to price changes in America, as reflected in the Bureau of Labor's series. The differences arise, of course, in both cases from differences in the methods of compilation, and they have provoked discussion among economists about the relative merits of the different indices.

Professor Cassel of Sweden recently made a statistical examination which led him to prefer the Bureau of Labor to Bradstreet and The Economist to The Statist; and in England the Board of Trade has been provoked to go into the question and to devise a new system which will be made the basis of a new series of index numbers.

This new system was explained by a statistician of the English Board of Trade in a paper read to the Royal Statistical Society in London on January 18, 1921. The present Board of Trade index is not based on prices. It covers 47 articles or groups of articles of more than 4000 different items. The Economist and a few less than The Statist but it considers in the majority of cases the declared value of goods imported or exported and not the price quotations of the market. These values do not relate to a particular grade or standard quality of the articles in question, but represent the average of all the grades and qualities exported or (in the majority of cases) imported in the period concerned.

This, it was pointed out, "tends to stability, and it also tends to make the prices represent the prices actually available for use," so that the resulting index number will reflect not only changes in the intensity of demand but also changes in the qualities available. Against this advantage of the present Board of Trade system must be set the disadvantage that the values recorded and analyzed are values fixed in contracts concluded an unknown number of months before, and may, therefore, differ considerably from current market values.

The Board of Trade index number, calculated in this way, is a very old number. It begins with the year 1871, and since that time practically no changes have been made in the basis of the calculations. When The Economist index was 50 years old a number of changes of method were introduced which, while still continuing the old series, were designed to bring it more up to date. A similar revision is now to be undertaken by the Board of Trade, and in this case the changes will be too fundamental to admit of any precise comparison between the old and the new series.

In the first place it is proposed to

RAILROAD REVENUE IN UNITED STATES

Interstate Commerce Commission Reports on Net Earnings and the Cost of Operation on Large Lines in the Year 1920

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—The net revenue from railway operations of the large railroads for the 12 months ending with December, 1920, amounted to \$399,205,288, according to statistics issued by the Interstate Commerce Commission. The railway operating revenues for that period totaled \$6,235,402,762, while the operating expenses amounted to \$5,836,197,474.

Compilations were made from the reports of revenues and expenses of steam roads in the United States having annual operating revenues in excess of \$1,000,000.

The net revenue during the month of December, 1920, was \$47,375,492. During that month the operating revenues totaled \$550,582,381, while the operating expenses were \$503,206,889.

The average number of miles operated during the past year, according to the report, was 235,580.91, as compared with the average number of 234,428.79 miles during 1919.

While both the operating revenues and operating expenses were more than \$1,000,000 less during 1919 than they were during 1920, the net revenues from railway operations during the former year were \$5,184,064,221, and the operating expenses \$4,419,441,946.

The total revenue received by these railroads during 1920 from freight charges totaled \$4,325,078,866, as compared with the total of \$3,556,918,712 received from that source in 1919. The total passenger receipts during 1920 amounted to \$1,288,308,159, as compared with \$1,180,010,266 during the previous year. Mail and express receipts during 1920 amounted to \$150,404,467 and \$143,501,613, respectively.

Transportation costs during 1920 amounted to \$2,907,187,529, as compared with \$2,192,770,837 during 1919. Maintenance of way and structures costs amounted to \$1,033,548,881 during 1920, while those for the maintenance of equipment amounted to \$1,584,671,818 for the same period.

Railway tax accruals during 1920 amounted to \$281,380,620 and uncollectible railway revenues for the same year totaled \$1,228,574.

NEW YORK MARKET

PRICES GO LOWER

NEW YORK, New York—In a broad and active stock market yesterday liquidation and short selling effected further depreciation of prices. Leaders dropped 2 to 8 points. Crucible's advance of 2½ points caused a brief rally toward the close but this was offset by Asphalt falling below the previous low, and the unsettlement of rails. Call money was steady at 7 per cent. Sales totaled 608,800 shares.

Closing quotations follow: Steel 81½, up ¼; Asphalt 55½, off 8; Woolen 63¼, up 1; Atlantic Gulf 42, up ¼; Northern Pacific 79½, off 2½.

FOREIGN EXCHANGE

	Tuesday	Monday	Parity
Sterling	\$5.88½	\$5.87½	\$4.8665
France (French)	.0720½	.0714½	.1920
France (Belgian)	.0758	.0747	.1930
France (Swiss)	.1650	.1655	.1930
Italy	.0288	.0284	.1930
Gulden	.3415	.3410	.4020
German marks	.0162½	.0161	.2380
Canadian dollar	.375	.376	—
Argentine peso	.3405	.35125	.4285
Pesetas	.1390	.1387	.1933
Swedish kroner	.2235	.2230	.2580
Norwegian kroner	.1710	.1715	.2580
Danish kroner	.1730	.1730	.2580

VOLGA STORES OF FUEL OIL

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MOSCOW, Russia—The stores of fuel oil in the Volga harbors on January 1 amounted to about 17,000,000 poods, while oil requirements for fuel for the period January to May amount to 21,000,000 poods.

COTTON MARKET

NEW YORK, New York—Cotton futures closed very steady yesterday. March 11.35, May 11.74, July 12.17, October 12.56, December 12.71. Spot steady, middling 1.65.

JAPAN'S EXPORTS OF SILK DECLINE

Few Small Increases Were Not Enough to Offset the Other Losses, Says Japan Advertiser

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—The Japanese silk trade in 1920 was one of the poorest in recent years, according to the United States Department of Commerce, quoting from an article in the Japan Advertiser. "The only substantial increases in silk exports occurred in floss silk, silk handkerchiefs, and sundry silk fabrics," says the article. "These gains, however, failed to make good even one-tenth of the whole loss." Comparative figures on Japan's silk exports, as quoted by the Japan Advertiser, are as follows:

Kind of silk	1919	1920
Waste silk	15,868,964	17,756,826
Raw silk	623,598,914	582,699,683
Floss silk	7,643,746	8,562,253
Haberdashery	97,811,427	85,697,112
Crape	24,765,369	22,137,909
Sundry silk fabrics	15,411,458	32,073,978
Silk handkerchiefs	7,195,891	8,087,243

"For the decrease in waste silk," says the Japan Advertiser, "all buyers were responsible except Italy, whose purchases amounted to 2,158,784 yen, compared with 1,729,394 yen in 1919. In 1920 Great Britain and Argentina purchased more actively in the haberdashery trade, but the decrease in shipments to the United States and France was too heavy to be offset. The export of crepes showed gains only in shipments to Australia and Argentina. The decline was especially marked in shipments to Canada. Shipments of silk handkerchiefs to Argentina and other countries, however, offset the decrease in exports on that item to Europe and the United States."

"A classification of the raw-silk trade of the year according to the importing countries and a comparison with 1919 follows:

Countries	1919	1920
Great Britain	2,326,026	3,072,517
France	17,157,235	37,097,186
United States	600,422,237	353,656,322
Australia	40,328	258,428
Other countries	2,232,990	8,465,632

DIVIDENDS

The Montgomery Ward Company has declared the usual quarterly dividend of \$1.75 on the preferred stock, payable April 1 to stock of record March 21.

The Globe Wernicke Company has declared a quarterly dividend of 1½ per cent on the common stock, payable March 10 to stock of record February 28.

The Motor Wheel Corporation has declared a dividend of 2 per cent from surplus profits on common stock, payable March 21 to stock of record March 10.

The Globe Soap Company has declared the regular dividend of 1½ per cent on the first, second and special preferred stocks, payable March 15. Books close March 1, reopen March 16.

The Nashua Manufacturing Company has declared a dividend of 1¼ per cent on the common stock, payable March 1 to stock of record February 25.

The Waltham Bleachery-Dye Works has declared a semi-annual dividend of \$5 per share, payable March 5 to stock of record February 21.

SCOTTISH RAILWAY RECORD

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

GLASGOW, Scotland—The Caledonian Railway Company during the year just ended carried more goods than the previous 12 months and earned the highest revenue in the company's history. Not a single passenger or railwayman was killed.

EXCHANGE RATE FOR SHIPMENTS

OTTAWA, Ontario—The rate of exchange in connection with shipments of freight between points in Canada and the United States for the period of March 1 to 14, inclusive, will be 14½ per cent, with a surcharge of 9 per cent, the railway commission announced Tuesday.

Industrial and Utility Bonds

Many corporations present stronger financial structures than before the War. Improved investment status of many bonds is being reflected by better market conditions.

We recommend to Buy Now

Blackstone Valley Gas & Elec. Co.	1st & gen. Mtg. Gold	cpn. 5s.	Jan. 1939	84	Yielding about 6.50
American Agricultural Chemical Co.	1st Ref. Mtg. S.F. Gold	cpn. 7½s.	Feb. 1941	97.50	7.75
Mississippi River Power Co.	S.F. Gold Debentures	cpn. 7s.	Nov. 1935	91.38	8.00
Steel & Tube Co. of America	Gen'l Mtg. S.F. Gold	cpn. 7s.	Jan. 1951	95.25	7.40

Estabrook & Co.

15 State Street
New York Boston 7 Springfield
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New Issue

\$700,000

MERCHANTS HEAT & LIGHT COMPANY

(Indianapolis)

Fifteen-Year 7½% Gold Bonds

Dated March 1, 1921

Due March 1, 1936

Denominations \$500 and \$1000

Purpose

Proceeds will be applied to the payment of \$600,000 notes due March 1, 1921, the balance being available for additional working capital.

Property

The Company operates three modern steam generating plants with 32,000 H. P. installed capacity, located in the centre of the business and manufacturing district of Indianapolis.

Fuel Supply

The Company owns and operates its own coal mine, which insures an adequate supply of fuel.

Security

These bonds will be equally secured with the bonds issued to refund the First Mortgage bonds of the company maturing Oct. 1, 1922.

Earnings

Gross earnings have increased 370% during the last eight years and net earnings are reported equal to about 1¼ times annual interest charges on total funded debt.

Price 95.67 and Interest
Yielding 8%

Paine, Webber & Company

Established 1880

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COLLEGE, SCHOOL, AND CLUB ATHLETICS

AUSTRALIANS WIN
FIFTH TEST MATCH

Marylebone Cricket Club Touring Team Loses the Final Game of the Present Series by Nine Wickets at Sydney

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office
SYDNEY, New South Wales (Tuesday).—Another test match record was by the board today when the Australians gained the fifth consecutive test match victory of the present Marylebone Cricket Club tour, the margin in this case being nine wickets.

The Englishmen gave no better showing in this game than in the previous tests, and were set today the difficult task of dismissing 10 Australian batsmen for 68. This they failed signally to do, and W. Bardsley and H. L. Collins, the opening batsmen, brought the score to within two of the required total before Collins was caught off P. G. H. Fender for 37. He had defied the bowling for over an hour and a half and had scored a fine century. C. G. McCarty then came to the wicket and with a fine drive scored the winning hit, Bardsley carrying out his bat for 50 runs.

SCORING LOW IN
SECOND DIVISION

Puddefoot and Blood Once More on Equal Standing at Head of Goal-Scoring List

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
LONDON, England.—Taken altogether, goal-scoring amongst the clubs in the second division of the English Association Football League on January 29 was very low. Indeed, of the eight teams engaged in the second round of the competition for the Football Association Cup, only three succeeded in scoring at all. As a consequence, there was hardly any change in the positions of the leading goal scorers, except that S. C. Puddefoot, West Ham's international center-forward, once more drew level with W. Blood, of Burnley Port Vale, at the head of the list. Gerold Fell, who obtained 2 goals for Burnley against Rotherham County, was the only player to increase his aggregate by more than 1 goal, whilst R. Thompson of Leeds United brought his total into double figures. The list:

Player and club	Goals
W. Blood, Burnley Port Vale	19
S. C. Puddefoot, West Ham United	19
A. R. Hawes, South Shields	14
J. Heathcote, Blackpool	13
Harry Hampton, Birmingham	12
J. Giff, Cardiff City	12
A. E. Watkins, Stoke	12
M. McIntyre, Sheffield Wednesday	12
A. Cadzow, Cardiff City	11
S. Stevens, Notts County	11
J. R. Spaven, Notts Forest	11
J. Patterson, Leicester City	11
R. Thompson, Leeds United	10
Harry Woods, South Shields	9
W. T. Pookey, Bristol City	9
C. Edmund, Wolverhampton Wanderers	9
A. Potts, Wolverhampton Wanderers	8
John Crobie, Birmingham	8
Donald Cook, Fulham	8
W. H. Waincoat, Barnsley	7
M. F. Elton, Leeds United	7
Bullock, Bury	7
W. Tempest, Stoke	7
W. H. Waincoat, Barnsley	7
Harry Sargeant, Hull City	7
James Barrow, Blackpool	6
S. Richards, Notts County	6
F. Rurill, Wolverhampton Wanderers	6
Harry Bedford, Notts Forest	6
A. F. Crawford, Hull City	6
Albert Frynager, Leicester City	6
J. Trotter, Bury	6
Harry Kirk, Bristol City	6
J. A. Halliwell, Barnsley	6
John Toner, Clapton Orient	5
Joseph Lane, Rotherham County	5
Richard Parker, South Shields	5
A. A. Page, Rotherham County	5
T. Page, Burnley Port Vale	5
A. R. Lane, West Ham United	5
J. Murphy, Bury	5
J. C. Lane, Birmingham	5
James McCall, Stoke	5
D. Brown, Stoke	5
G. West, Cardiff City	5
Samuel Toner, Clapton Orient	5
S. Brooks, Wolverhampton Wanderers	5
Sydney Harold, Notts Forest	5
J. C. Whitehouse, Birmingham	5

CANADIENS DEFEAT
ST. PATRICK'S 4 TO 0

Club	Won	Lost	P. C.
Canadiens	8	3	727
St. Patrick's	7	4	626
Ottawa	4	7	363
Hamilton	3	8	272

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office
MONTREAL, Quebec.—The match between St. Patrick's and the Canadiens Monday night, attended by 7000 people, was won by the Canadiens 4 to 0. St. Patrick's dominated the game, who had been playing as a space man with the Canadiens, but had not been bought by them but only loaned to them by Toronto, and was returned so that Toronto could play him as Denney was unable to play in the National Hockey League, the latter told him that if he played with Toronto Canadiens would probably protest him, while if he played with Canadiens, or did not play at all, he would be suspended. Wilson decided not to play at all.

The ice was soft, but both teams displayed great speed notwithstanding. Canadiens had decided the better of the play though Forbes, the St. Patrick's goalkeeper, did wonderful work. In the first period only one goal was scored by Berlinguette for Canadiens. In the second Munnery scored for them, and

Lalonde, Canadiens captain, was ruled out for charging the goalkeeper of St. Patrick's. The play was so fast that there was little attempt at combination. The summary:

CANADIENS	ST. PATRICK'S
Phre, W.	Phre, W.
Lalonde, C.	Lalonde, C.
Berlinguette, W.	Berlinguette, W.
Corbett, C.	Corbett, C.
Munnery, P.	Munnery, P.
Vesina, G.	Vesina, G.
Score—Canadiens 4, St. Patrick's 0.	
Goalkeepers—Arthur Ross, Arthur Ross.	
Goal scorers—Arthur Ross, Arthur Ross.	
Time—Three 20m. periods.	

Hamilton Beats Ottawa

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office
HAMILTON, Ontario.—Playing far below their usual form, Ottawa went down to defeat before Hamilton here Monday night by a score of 6 to 2. Play was fast, but was featured by very little body checking, and as a result both goalkeepers were given plenty of work to do. Ottawa, however, who are out of the running in the second half of the race, but who will figure in the play-off with either St. Patrick's or Canadiens, appeared to be taking things easy, and seldom extended themselves or took any chances. The summary:

HAMILTON	OTTAWA
Procter, McCarthy, W.	Procter, McCarthy, W.
Malone, McDonald, C.	Malone, McDonald, C.
Roach, Carpenter, W.	Roach, Carpenter, W.
Matte, Couture, R.	Matte, Couture, R.
Reid, L.	Reid, L.
Lochhart, G.	Lochhart, G.
Score—Hamilton 6, Ottawa 2.	
Goal scorers—Roach 2, Reid, Matte for Hamilton; Broadbent, Denney for Ottawa.	
Referee—Steve Valt, Toronto. Time—Three 20-minute periods.	

SCOTTISH RUGBY
IS INTERESTING

All the Candidates for Honors in the Football Club Championships Take Action on Jan. 29

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

EDINBURGH, Scotland.—All the candidates for honors in the Scottish Rugby football club championship were in action January 29, and in two matches, both played at Edinburgh. Interest ran unusually high. These games were Stewart's College Former Pupils vs. George Watson's College Former Pupils, and Edinburgh Academicals vs. Hawick. Stewart's men had been defeated only once, and the other three clubs named had each met reverses on two occasions.

The Watsonians, who had been defeated early in the season by Stewart's, turned the tables on the occasion under notice by winning 14 to 0, and so strongly represented were they that they could not find a place in their team for J. A. R. Selby, who played against Wales and Ireland last season. A feature of the Watsonians-Stewart's game was the vigorous and even battle between the forward divisions. Play was of the keenest character, but was always of a class as befitting a sporting contest between the former Pupils of sister colleges.

Hawick's defeat at Edinburgh was a particularly serious one for the Borders, for it put them temporarily out of the running for the championship. It was their third defeat, their previous victors having been Heriots Former Pupils and the Watsonians. By only one point did the Academicals win, but they scored a couple of tries to one placed goal, and the small margin was sufficient to make them worthy winners. Hawick had the advantage forward. C. M. Usher, the Scottish forward, played for Edinburgh Wanderers against Heriots Former Pupils, and in doing so was but returning to his old club. Well though he played, he could not save the Wanderers from defeat by the championship winners of last season, who have been playing very well just recently. Heriots seem at last, after many experiments, to have settled on a workable back division, and won with surprising ease by 22 points to 0. Edinburgh University had a runaway win against the Northern of Newcastle, an unusual experience for them, although they have improved a great deal of late. They defeated the opposition on this occasion by 27 points to 0.

Glasgow Academicals, who, earlier in the week, were overcome by the Academicals of Edinburgh, though the latter were without a player practically all through the second half, had a comfortable win over the Former Pupils of the Royal High School, who have lost the services of John Hume, their international halfback. He is now a member of the London Scottish team. Edinburgh Institution could not defeat the West of Scotland and thereby secure its second championship victory of the season, but it did the next best thing, and drew the game with a score of 5 points each. A club in the running for the championship, Glasgow High School Former Pupils, defeated Kelvinside Academicals, and so close and keen was the match in the championship that the Watsonians, Glasgow High School, Edinburgh Academicals and Stewart's College were all on the same mark with two reverses each. The Watsonians, however, were regarded as first favorites. Two pairs of great rivals met on the Borders, and that Melrose defeated Gala by 8 to 5, and Jed Forest accounted for Selkirk by 16 to 0, caused great rejoicing among the supporters of the winning teams.

SCOTTISH FOOTBALL RESULTS
Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office
EDINBURGH, Scotland (Tuesday).—In the Scottish Association Football Cup replay today, Dundee defeated Aberdeen, 2 to 0.

DEWSBURY TEAM
SURPRISES RIVAL

St. Helens Recreation Defeated by the Former, Who Scores Win Near Close of the Game

NORTHERN RUGBY UNION LEAGUE	For Agt.
Hull King, R.	W. L. D. P. P. P. C.
Swinton	17 5 1 234 148 74.00
Hull	17 8 0 474 186 73.91
Wigan	16 8 1 273 133 71.73
Halifax	17 7 0 320 127 70.83
St. Helens Rec.	14 6 3 224 99 69.04
Leeds	15 7 0 385 120 68.12
Broughton	10 6 3 184 90 66.58
York	11 5 1 153 47 55.58
Rochdale	13 10 1 192 154 64.25
Batley	11 10 1 213 144 52.37
Huddersfield	12 11 1 350 205 52.98
Warrington	12 11 2 218 225 50.00
Dewsbury	11 1 1 185 129 50.00
St. Helens	10 10 0 198 178 50.00
Widnes	8 10 2 139 179 45.00
Leigh	8 11 2 102 150 42.85
Barrow	9 12 0 201 150 42.00
Wakefield Trin.	9 14 1 176 235 38.58
Oldham	7 13 3 156 175 36.96
Bramley	7 13 0 93 206 35.00
Hunslet	5 16 0 119 191 23.89
Bradford N.	5 18 1 103 185 22.22
Keighley	6 10 0 109 485 20.00
Salford	1 19 1 64 290 7.14

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

HALIFAX, England.—The Dewsbury team surprised St. Helens Recreation in the Northern Rugby Football Union League competition on January 29 by snatching a win in the last minute of the game, a result which produced some changes near the top end of the standing. As Hull Kingston Rovers also found something in the play-off of a surprise, being compelled to share the honors with Bradford Northern, the league standing took on a more open aspect. Swinton and Wigan, of the other prominent teams, were hard put to it to maintain their respective positions. The former played a drawn game, and the latter could register the winning points only just before play concluded.

The best contest of the day was that between St. Helens Recreation and Dewsbury, won 10 to 5 by the latter through a smart maneuver in the last minute. Previous to this incident, play was of a very even and interesting character. The forwards were well matched. At half Dewsbury held the advantage. The St. Helens men were superior at three-quarter back, and both fullbacks played well. W. Rhodes, for the winners, being perhaps more certain than his vis-à-vis, James Lyman settled the issue with a fine dribble, steering the ball successfully through a crowd of players to score the winning try.

Another quite remarkable finish was the conclusion of the Wigan-Broughton Rangers game, in which the former proved successful by 8 points to 5. The teams played with great determination, the defense of the Rangers and the out-play of Wigan being of first quality. Wigan, two points behind and with only a minute left for play, was awarded a penalty. Instead of being kicked toward the goal, the ball was put over the line near the corner, being immediately followed up and touched down for a try. As the ensuing goal-kick was taken successfully, a 3-point victory resulted for Wigan.

Bradford Northern, on the day's play, was quite the equal of Hull Kingston Rovers, a fact which is more than a little surprising. Indeed, the Northerners might easily have won, as one penalty kick in their favor struck an upright and rebounded into the field of play. Both sides played a vigorous forward game. Widnes and Swinton played a pointless draw. The game was a fast and strenuous one, and would probably have ended in a win for Swinton had the frequent opportunities for goal-kicking been utilized to advantage. York's long record of victories was broken on January 29, as Halifax gained a victory by 11 points to 2. Forward the teams were fairly evenly matched, but Halifax had a distinct advantage in the back divisions and used this sufficiently well to secure a win.

R. Jolley gave a great display at fullback for Warrington, and was greatly responsible for the 15-to-2 victory gained over St. Helens. Another fine individual performance was that of Joseph Corral, for Rochdale Hornets, against Leigh, a really good try by the player named being the deciding factor in a 5-to-0 victory. Huddersfield gave further evidence of a return to form by a convincing win by 30 points to 3 at the expense of Barrow. The losers scored the first try, but thereafter were eclipsed by the rapid passing game played by the winners. Batley and Wakefield Trinity indulged in one of those keenly contested games which are usual between near neighbors, a draw of five points each resulting. Hunslet succeeded in defeating Bramley by 17 to 0 and had much the better of the play. The Bramley team has been a little disappointing of late. Oldham beat Salford by 12 points to 3, but had great difficulty in doing so, the Salford men sticking to their task with rare tenacity. Sufficient comment on the Hull versus Keighley encounter is to state that the former scored 80 points to the latter's 7.

MANY ENTRIES FOR
ILLINOIS RELAYS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office
URBANA, Illinois.—With 42 teams entered, the annual relay carnival at the University of Illinois, March 5, promises to be a classic affair. Nineteen universities, 13 colleges, and 10 high schools are enrolled in the biggest indoor track meet in the country. Iowa State, Wisconsin, Notre Dame and Illinois appear to be the favorites

for the two-mile relay event because of their star half-milers. University of Virginia has entered three individual stars who will show the best the south can present in the high jump, 75-yard dash, and the 300-yard special. Following is the list of entries:

Universities—Illinois, Pennsylvania, Virginia, Missouri, Kansas, Indiana, Purdue, Minnesota, Nebraska, Notre Dame, Iowa State, Kansas State Agricultural College, Wisconsin, Chicago, Michigan, Drake, Creighton.

Small Colleges—Cornell, Wabash, Buena Vista, Illinois Wesleyan, Lake Forest, Des Moines, Carleton, Knox, Earlham, DePauw, Coe, Michigan Agricultural College, James Millikin, DePaul.

High Schools—Oak Park, Cedar Rapids, Urbana, Decatur, University High of Chicago, Champaign, LaGrange and Murbeyboro.

SEATTLE IS WINNER
OVER VANCOUVER 7-4

PACIFIC COAST HOCKEY LEAGUE
Vancouver 12 9 671
Seattle 11 10 523
Victoria 8 12 400

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

VANCOUVER, British Columbia.—Seattle found their best skating form Monday night when they outplayed the Pacific Coast League leaders, winning by 7 to 4 in one of the most remarkable games ever seen here. It was one of the games which was in doubt until about ten minutes of the final period had been played. Seattle seemed to have the better of the home defense for a greater part of the game, and Lehman, the Vancouver goalkeeper, was not up to his usual brilliant form.

Although outplayed for the greater part of the game, Vancouver was really beaten by the splendid play of Holmes, the Seattle goalkeeper, who saved many fine shots. The game opened in a surprising manner, the Seattle team making a 2-goal lead before the first period had been in action three minutes. Morris was first to score, and a minute later Riley sent in a weak shot which Lehman allowed to go through. Vancouver then attacked and three minutes later J. Adams made a fine run, sending the puck to Harris for a goal. The period closed with the score 2 to 1.

Seattle opened up strong in the second period, and after both Holmes and Lehman had saved some good shots, Morris scored the third goal for Seattle. A minute later Riley sent a pass to Morris, who made the score 4 to 1. The Vancouver team then started up strongly and for some time surpassed Seattle. Harris scored the second goal on a pass from Duncan, and four minutes later Mackay made a most spectacular run, scoring unassisted. The period closed with the score 4 to 3. The third period saw both teams attacking in turn, and it was not before the period was half over that Foyston scored from Morris. Three minutes later Riley clinched the game for the visitors by sending in a shot after Lehman had fallen on him. Harris then scored for Vancouver, but with the game only two minutes from the close Foyston scored Seattle's seventh goal. The summary:

SEATTLE	VANCOUVER
Riley, W.	Riley, W.
First to score, J. Adams	First to score, J. Adams
Score—Seattle 7, Vancouver 4.	
Goal scorers—Morris 3, Riley 2, Foyston 2 for Seattle; Harris 3, Mackay for Vancouver. Substitutes—Tobin, Murray for Seattle; Taylor, W. Adams, S. Lewis for Vancouver. Referee—Fred Ion. Time—Three 20m. periods.	

HARD-FOUGHT GAME
IS WON BY MICHIGAN

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

ANN ARBOR, Michigan.—The University of Michigan won a hard-fought basketball game from Purdue University here Monday night, 19 to 15. Purdue led throughout the first half, but the Wolverines came back with a rally which won the game. R. J. Dunne '22 was the highest Michigan scorer. The summary:

MICHIGAN	PURDUE
Karpus, R.	Karpus, R.
G. W. Miller, R.	G. W. Miller, R.
Dunne, C.	Dunne, C.
Williams, R.	Williams, R.
Score—Michigan 19, Purdue 15.	
Goal scorers—Dunne 4, Miller 2, Karpus 2, Rea for Michigan; White, Eversman, Master, Levenson for Purdue. Goals from fouls—Karpus for Michigan; White 7 for Purdue. Referee—N. E. Kern. Umpire—MacCulloch.	

GEORGIA UNIVERSITY
AND KENTUCKY WIN

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

ATLANTA, Georgia.—Fully 5000 people witnessed the basketball game between the University of Georgia and the Georgia School of Technology in the semi-finals of the Southern Intercollegiate Athletic Association championship tournament here Monday night. The University was the winner by 23 to 21 score.

The University of Kentucky had little trouble in winning over the University of Mississippi in the other game played, and her 28-to-13 victory was expected by the followers of the tournament. The tournament, which is the first ever held in the south, has been most successful from every standpoint and has done much toward promoting interest in this game.

WRESTLING NEW
AT OHIO STATE

Most of the Candidates Out for Western Conference College Team Are Handicapped on Account of Lack of Practice

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

COLUMBUS, Ohio.—Ohio State University's wrestling team, the first of its kind to be organized at the university, is attracting much interest from the student body and may, when better established, become a strong aggregation. The squad this year is under the direction of A. Haft, a professional wrestler of Columbus, who has had experience in training wrestlers.

Only two meets have been held by the Buckeyes, one with Purdue University, which was lost, and another with the University of Cincinnati, which was won. The wrestlers will also be represented at the Western Conference meet this year.

Most of the candidates for the team are handicapped by lack of experience, but may be much improved by the time of the Western Conference meet. In the 115-pound class G. T. Cross '23 has proved himself the best man in the university. He is extremely fast. R. G. Justice '21 in the 125-pound class has done some wrestling at the university previous to this year, but never in competition.

In the 135 and 145-pound classes, Ohio State has R. E. Fawcett '23 and J. B. Poes '23, both sophomores, who have taken up the mat game for the first time. Because of their lack of experience it is difficult to tell much about their ability. However, in the 155-pound class the Buckeyes are well fortified with W. E. Clark '22 and P. F. Martter '23. Clark has played football and basketball at Ohio State and deserted the basketball team during the present season for the mat team. Martter, although only a sophomore, is a strong, fast grappler, who gives promise of becoming one of the best men in college.

B. J. Bishop '23 in the 175-pound class showed up well in the two meets this year, but, like his teammates, is weak in experience. He is rather tall and not as stockily built as most light-heavyweights. In the heavy-weight class R. H. Spiers '22, tackle on the football team last fall, is the best wrestler. Although totally lacking in experience, he is unusually strong and fast. In the two meets Spiers has had a tendency to mix football with his wrestling but may be able to overcome this tendency.

WASHINGTON STATE
BEATEN BY OREGON

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast News Office

EUGENE, Oregon.—The University of Oregon basketball team won a close victory over the State College of Washington, Monday night, 33 to 27. The Oregon quintet failed to show the kind of ball displayed here two weeks ago in the University of California games, and at times during the latter part of the contest Washington State threatened to run ahead.

M. W. Rokey '21 was the high-point scorer of the game, making field baskets, H. C. Latham '23, Oregon center, led the score for Oregon with 4 field goals to his credit. The score at the end of the first period stood 18 to 13 in favor of Oregon. The summary:

OREGON	WASHINGTON STATE
M. L. Latham, R.	M. L. Latham, R.
Dunne, R.	Dunne, R.
H. C. Latham, C.	H. C. Latham, C.
Beller, R.	Beller, R.
Reinhart, R.	Reinhart, R.
Score—University of Oregon 33, State College of Washington 27.	
Goals from fouls—Dunne 4, H. C. Latham 4, M. L. Latham 2, Beller 2 for Oregon; Rokey 4, Friel 4, C. L. Loomis for Washington State. Goals from fouls—Dunne 3 for Oregon; Melvor 4, Loomis for Washington State. Referee—Ralph Coleman, Oregon Agricultural College. Time—Two 20m. periods.	

ILLINOIS REGAINS
LEAD IN BASKETBALL

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

COLUMBUS, Ohio.—University of Illinois went into the lead for the Western Conference basketball championship by defeating Ohio State University here Monday evening, 35 to 32, in the most exciting game of the year on the Buckeye floor. Ohio State led throughout the first half, until just before the end, and tied the score in the second period only to lose out in the last few minutes.

Brilliant baskets and fast floor work marked the contest throughout. The summary:

HOLLAND	AMERICA LINE
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Via Plymouth and Boulogne-sur-Mer	
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N. Amsterdam, Mar. 26, Apr. 30, June 4	
Noordam, Apr. 2, May 7, May 11	
Rotterdam, Apr. 5, May 21, June 25	
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MONTREAL WINS
CONNAUGHT CUP.

Winter Skating Club Defeats New York and Ottawa Teams in International Competition

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

OTTAWA, Ontario.—Montreal skaters, representing the Winter Skating Club of that city, were successful in winning the international competition for the Connaught Cup at Rideau Rink here Monday night. The competition and carnival, under the auspices of the Minto Skating Club of Ottawa, brought together the New York Skating Club team, the Winter Club of Montreal, Minto Skating Club No. 1, and Minto Skating Club No. 2, of Ottawa.

New York Skating Club were placed second and Minto Club No. 1 and No. 2 finished in the order named. There was some disagreement with the decision of the judges by the New York Club, who were represented by only one American judge, the eminent figure-skating authority, Austin Russell, of New York. He declared in favor of the Americans, while the decision of the four Canadian judges, Louis Rubenstein, Montreal; Norman Scott, Montreal; A. J. Cawthra, Toronto, and R. H. Christer of Ottawa were given to the Montreal four.

There was little to choose between the New York and Montreal team. There was more continuity of program and less faults in the Canadian skaters, and their rhythm was much better. Montreal skaters showed dash, accuracy and assurance and a familiarity with detail slightly lacking in the New York team. Minto Club team No. 1, on which Lady Rachel Cavendish, daughter of the Canadian Governor-General, skated, showed similar qualities and equaled the Montreal skaters in these details.

The American skaters, however, showed a grace and finish to their work that eclipsed the Canadians, and their faults were due largely to lack of understanding with the musicians and their morale was affected by a mistake made in this manner. Their program was a bit complicated, but carried out with ease and enthusiasm. Their style was flawless and in this alone their form was a revelation to the more experienced Canadians. The large ice area and the natural ice also affected their showing somewhat.

Efforts were made by the Minto Club to secure the services of two American judges, but this was found impossible. His Excellency the Duke of Devonshire presented the Connaught Cup, emblematic of the international championship for four, to the winning Montreal team and complimented them and the New Yorkers on their splendid exhibition. The teams were:

First—Winter Club of Montreal (Miss Jeanne Chevalier, Miss Winifred Tait, Alan Howard, Norman Gregory).
Second—New York Skating Club (Miss Rosaline Dunn, Miss Clara Hartman, J. B. Liberman, Paul Armitage).
Third—Minto Skating Club Team No. 1, Ottawa (Lady Rachel Cavendish, Miss Lily McGea, J. R. Booth Jr., Chauncey).
Fourth—Minto Skating Club Team No. 2, Ottawa (Miss Florence Wilson, Miss Elizabeth Blair, P. J. Wood, C. J. Allan).

ARMY ELECTS PFEIFFER

WEST POINT, New York.—Cadet E. H. Pfeiffer of Illinois, a member of the third class at the United States Military Academy, has been elected captain of the army basketball team for 1921-22. Pfeiffer plays a guard position.



SWITZERLAND

BASKING in the sunshine of peace and happiness, Switzerland beckons you. There, amid sunlit Alpine valleys, graceful forest-clad hills and towering snow-capped mountains, you can find rest and recreation. It is economy, too, to visit Switzerland, as there has been no appreciable increase in the cost of living.

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ANGLO-AMERICAN FRIENDSHIP NEEDED

Close Union of English-Speaking
People, Says W. H. Taft, Is
World's Hope of Peace—
No Ground for Ill Feeling

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Canadian News Office

MONTREAL, Quebec.—Addressing the Women's Canadian Club of Montreal, William Howard Taft, former President of the United States, made a notable plea for harmony and co-operation between the people of the British Empire and those of the United States. There was no issue between them, he said, that could not be satisfactorily adjusted, and in the close union of the English-speaking nations he found the real hope for the peace of the world.

"I have not time to go into the whole question of the League of Nations," said Mr. Taft, "but I can only express the feeling that events are working to the end that the United States will do her part in bringing about a working agreement among the nations of the world to maintain peace and settle grievances otherwise than by going to war. And in doing her part, it will be impossible for her to ignore the advances that have been made in that direction by the present League of Nations, however much that League may be in need of changes.

Boundary Unsettled

"One of the most hopeful indications is the existing friendship in the relations between the two great English-speaking nations, as particularly shown in the relations between the United States and this Dominion. We have exhibited to the world the possibility of two nations settling all their differences by negotiations. It has not been a story of pure calm, either. We have had many little subjects of friction. There was the Oregon boundary dispute, and the northeastern boundary, the trouble arising during the Civil War, the Alabama claims dispute, and other difficulties; and yet all these were settled amicably and satisfactorily, and close friendship maintained.

"For a hundred years we have had a boundary of land and water between us of 4000 miles' extent, or more, along which neither country has ever maintained a battleship or a fortification. Such a condition is a standing proof of the thorough, living confidence between Great Britain and Canada, on the one hand, and the United States, on the other. We have been recently in a great war together. Our hearts have been in union, our troubles and sorrows were in common, and we shared the joy of a righteous victory.

War Reaction Blamed

"But there are times of difficulty and tribulation, as happens in the best of families. The reaction from the war brought us to a condition of unrest and protest against everything which did not accord with the dreams we had entertained of what the war against evil was going to do to deliver us from all evil. I understand that there is some hesitancy here lest Great Britain and the United States should drift apart.

"No one was conscious of any difficulty between the two nations and we were certainly not going to war for the fun of it. If there is a subject on which there is unanimity and enthusiastic agreement between the young men of Great Britain and Canada and those of the United States it is that they have had enough of war; and the thought of war with their English-speaking kinsmen is so abhorrent to that to suggest it is to awaken ridicule. I have found that Canadians have a sane view of United States relations, but they fear that certain things have somewhat affected the equilibrium of the British people. I venture to suggest that if any such feeling exists, it is the result of the war, and reaction at the failure of the war to realize all the results that were expected of it.

Irish Question Tackled

"Suppose we review those things now. There is the Irish question, on which Irish-Americans have strong feelings. There is the question of the great navy in the United States, supposed to be a counter move against the great navy of Great Britain. These are the only special things I have been able to develop as possible occasions for concern. Even in these provinces, I do not furnish solid grounds for cherishing ill-feeling between the people of Great Britain and the United States.

"Mr. Harding's Administration is pledged to bring about an association of nations making for disarmament and a conference to compose difficulties, and I have no doubt that Mr. Harding's accession to office will be marked by earnest endeavor to stop war and promote peace.

"In respect to the Irish question, our citizenship in the United States includes many groups not of positively American stock. They are real Americans in many ways, but they still retain what I might call a certain 'otherworldliness,' to use a theological expression. In a land of free speech they are not lacking in voice, and what they say is given prominence and representative character out of proportion to their real influence. In politics they carry the fear of disaster into the hearts of some popular representatives. This is the case, because the rest of the electorate has not aroused enough interest, so that the group is supposed to have a balance of power. Even in large cities, the groups are in a majority sometimes, and there are sometimes riotous manifestations occurring in these days of unrest, but which in the end make the body of the American people so impatient as to reduce the sympathy they might otherwise have.

"Mr. Harding has settled the attitude of the United States in reference to the Irish question. He, by the Con-

stitution of the United States, has the power of initiative in all our foreign relations and has sole power in recognizing other nations, and he has said authoritatively and definitely that the Irish question is a domestic question of Great Britain's, and governmental America can have nothing to do with it.

"And, finally, in respect to the navy. The project of the navy increase seems first to have proceeded from Secretary Daniels as an object lesson to the people of the United States to show what expense they must undergo if they do not join the League of Nations. There is nothing in this policy against Great Britain, and I venture to predict that the appropriations will not be continued in coming years. Incoming administrations will have to economize. Restrictions of expenditures on armaments is being called for everywhere.

"The curtailment of the army, which has been provided for by law by a vote large enough to overrule the President's veto, is a sufficient indication of how tired the people of the United States are of war. No country is more reluctant to go to war than the United States, and no country cherishes more highly the good relations existing between her and Great Britain. Incoming administrations will have to know that, as to the American people, the shallows too often murmur when the deeps are dumb. It has been truly said that war between Britain and the United States is unthinkable. Let us not think about it, therefore. I repeat, that in the close union of the English-speaking nations for world peace is the real hope of the world."

CANADIAN SYSTEM OF APPEALS DEFENDED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Canadian News Office

WINNIPEG, Manitoba.—Some interesting expressions of opinion have been made in Manitoba recently by prominent members of the bar on the proposal to abolish appeals to the Privy Council in England. Warnings have been sounded by Edward Anderson, president of the Manitoba Bar Association, that the abolition of the appeal would lead to the disintegration of the Empire, while others have termed the present system of appealing to a body which is far removed from Canada as a relic of less enlightened days. Mr. Anderson, in a recent speech, said that if Canada became "independent" in the sense that it abolished the appeal to the English body, it would be put to the heavy expense of maintaining its own army, and also would have to establish a consular service throughout the world.

"Canada's recognized position today," he said, "is that of a partner in the Empire. The conditions of the partnership are neither irksome nor humiliating. The only visible links are the appointment of a Governor-General and the appeal to the Privy Council. It is all nonsense to contend that each dominion can be an independent sovereign state, and that the only bond of connection is one of sentiment and round table conferences. There must be somebody having power to act as representing all the parts. In the League of Nations there is an Assembly, an executive and a permanent Court of International Justice to which the different nations submit their disputes for adjudication."

It is to be noted that the strongest advocates in favor of "independence" of the English tribunal include the younger lawyers, while those opposed to it are of the maturer ranks. The secessionists have advanced as some of their arguments the statements that Canadian judges can render just as fair and satisfactory judgments as can the members of the Privy Council; that the present system is an anachronism, a survival of days of subservience, and that the overseas tribunal is not familiar with local conditions and as a result often gives rulings contrary to the general welfare.

EFFORT TO CORRUPT JUROR PUNISHABLE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—A review of an indictment in two counts for violation of the section of the Criminal Code providing penalties for corruptly endeavoring to influence or impede any witness, juror, or officer in any United States court in discharge of duty, was made by the Supreme Court this week. The defendant was charged with unlawfully and corruptly attempting to influence W. D. Russell, whom he knew to be a petit juror in the court, in the discharge of his duty, at the time the trial of W. D. Haywood and others was about to begin in 1918. The wording of the section is "endeavor," it was pointed out. "Experimental approaches to the corruption of a juror are the 'endeavor' of the section. Guilt is incurred by the trial; success may aggravate it, but it is not a condition of it." Judgment, therefore, was reversed and the case remanded for further proceedings in conformity with this opinion.

PAPER OUTPUT INCREASED

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—Pulpwood consumption by paper mills in New York, New England and the Lake states was 17.7 per cent greater in 1920 than in 1919, and production during the same period increased 17.5 per cent, according to estimates made public by the Forest Service, based on figures representing 41 per cent of the consumption. Should the percentage hold true for the remaining mills, the 1920 consumption will be found equal to 6,180,000 cords, or nearly 15 per cent more than the record made in 1917, and the production would be approximately 3,594,000 tons, or 10.9 per cent more than in 1917.

REPUBLICANS PLAN POLICY DISCUSSION

Executive Committee to Deal
With Southern Representation
and Legislation Sought by
Women—New Leadership

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—Will H. Hays, chairman of the National Republican Committee, has arrived to clear up the routine political duties of that position so that, as Postmaster-General in the Cabinet of Warren G. Harding, he may be free to devote himself to his new official task.

While asserting that it would not be proper for him to discuss what might happen in the case of certain eventualities, Mr. Hays yesterday intimated that he had come to Washington to stay. The statement carried in the press yesterday morning to the effect that President-Elect Harding had intimated that "the guests" about Mr. Hays were correct, could not be taken as a formal announcement of his appointment, Mr. Hays pointed out. Therefore, he would discuss what he would do as Postmaster-General if he is named for that position. He did say emphatically, however, that when he becomes Postmaster-General he will at once resign as chairman of the national committee of his party.

Party Plans Discussed

In regard to political activities, Mr. Hays is always willing to talk. Today the subcommittee, on which he is a member, will meet to consider the question of southern representation. The other members of this committee are Bascom Slemp of Virginia, R. B. Howe of Nebraska, Earl Kinsley of Vermont and Clarence Miller of the office in this city. Delegations are to be heard on the subject, and while most of these will oppose any reduction in representation, there will be from Georgia, at least, some support for the reduction which has been so long urged and which will be a source of dissension until it is settled. Mr. Hays said that while it will not be decided at this meeting, the committee intends to dispose of it before long. Tomorrow the executive committee will meet with the national committee, and at that time there will be a general discussion of women's political activities. This, it is understood, will deal not only with the question of keeping women interested in the Republican Party's plans and operations, but will take cognizance of the demands that women receive some practical recognition for past services, both in the way of appointment to official positions and in obtaining legislative action on matters in which they are particularly interested.

Women Resentful

Women who have been urging the passage of the Sheppard-Towner bill at this session are said to be inclined to hold the Republicans responsible for its failure to pass and to seek some sort of guarantee that future legislation backed by women shall receive more consideration. Of course, it is possible that a bill to which fewer objections could be made might have had a better chance at the present session of Congress, and if women are going to unite for the passage of measures that are set forth as peculiarly women's legislation, they will have to take the same chances that men do in regard to other legislation. At any rate, the men and women on this executive committee are going to look the prospects in the face and talk them over.

Two "Schools" Represented

Raymond Robins and Harry M. Daugherty are members of the committee representing two schools of political thought and expediency. Women members are Mrs. Harriet Taylor Upton of Ohio, long active in public life, a woman who works for suffrage and, after it was achieved, for the Republican Party; Mrs. Christine B. South, from the "border" State of Kentucky, kinswoman of the Republican Governor of that State; Mrs. Manly L. Fossee of Minnesota, representing the northwest, and Mrs. Arthur L. Livermore and Mrs. Douglas Robinson of New York, the latter a sister of former President Theodore Roosevelt and prominently mentioned as a possible appointee to an important office under the incoming Administration.

Among other matters that will be urged upon the official representatives of the Republican Party by the women members of the committee will be the threat that hangs over women in important positions in the departments. For example, in the Treasury Department there are women connected with child labor and other tasks, doing work that has never before been done by women, and if they should be turned out under the authority of the Republican Administration there would be a probability of stirring up antagonism by the time of the next election that would be altogether undesirable from a partisan standpoint.

EDWIN DENBY URGES NAVY "FIT TO FIGHT"

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Western News Office

DETROIT, Michigan.—Edwin Denby, newly-appointed Secretary of the Navy, will strive for a navy, second to none, "fit to fight, with the best material and trained to the minute," he announced on his return from Florida. "The size of the navy is a matter of the greatest moment," Mr. Denby said, "and I believe in a strong first line of defense was not based on a fear of war with Japan, England, or any other power. I do not believe such a war im-

pends, and it cannot come on us if we are armed and ready now and for years to come. War with any power would be a dreadful calamity. War between the United States and England probably would be the greatest catastrophe that could overwhelm humanity. If we fight, who then would carry the world's food? Aside from the disaster to our two nations, the world literally would starve."

Mr. Denby said it was not a matter of measuring acres or coast lines to be defended with any other power. "We are a power of such extent," he said, "with an immense Atlantic coast line and vast interests in the Caribbean, with a great Pacific coast line and the Hawaiian group, which must be held at whatever cost, and the Philippines, that a navy the equal of any other seems justly and naturally called for."

DECISION DEFINES ORE CLAIM LIMITS

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—A mining claim "must be distinctly marked on the ground so that its boundaries may be readily traced," the Supreme Court held in deciding in favor of the Silver King Coal Mines Company the 12-year fight waged by the Conkling Mining Company. A review yesterday of the text of the court's opinion showed that the right of the Conkling company to a body of ore lying under its claim, but within the limits of an adjoining patent, was denied, although it was erroneously interpreted when first delivered on Monday as being in favor of that company's contention.

The patent of the Conkling Mines Company was delimited by the official surveyor as marked on two corners by pine posts, and on the other two by geographical degrees and minutes. This indicated, the court held, that monuments were or had been at corners three and four, and that the legal limits of the claim in those directions must be considered as established by the monumental points.

"A notice of an application of land determined by monuments cannot give priority to a junior location in respect of which adjoining claimants had no notice that the patent would purport to be extended," the court declared. The Conkling company sought damages of \$1,000,000 for the ore removed from the land in dispute. After losing in the District Court, it carried the case to a successful issue in the Court of Appeals, winning a verdict for \$452,000. The Supreme Court reversed the Court of Appeals.

RURAL EDUCATION NEEDS CONSIDERED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Eastern News Office

ATLANTIC CITY, New Jersey.—Needs of rural education throughout the United States were considered at the opening session of the meeting of the Department of Superintendence of the National Education Association. G. P. Bagley of Columbia University said constructive effort was needed to convince the people as a whole that the rural school, of all the country's educational institutions, was closest to whatever was formative and abiding in the national life and that improvement of the rural school was a responsibility which city folk must share with country folk.

NIAGARA WATER POWER GRANT

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—The Niagara Falls Power Company was granted a 50-year license Monday by the Federal Power Commission to use 19,500 cubic feet a second of 20,000 cubic feet of water permitted by a treaty with Canada to be diverted from the Niagara River above Niagara Falls. The company is using practically the entire diversion under a consolidation of power companies effected as a war measure. Under the permit the company must hasten extensive improvements and enlargements of its plants.

DEMOCRAT IS UNSEATED

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—George E. Grigby (D.), delegate from Alaska, was ousted from the House yesterday by a vote of 182 to 162. James Wickham was seated by a vote of 177 to 162. He was immediately sworn in and according to a statement made on the floor, will receive about \$7000 a day until the end of his term at noon on Friday.

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COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS.
Metropolitan District Commission. Notice to Contractors. Sealed proposals for building bridges and approaches, West Roxbury Parkway, Bridge Avenue to Centre Street, Boston, will be received at the office of the Metropolitan District Commission, 18 Tremont Street, Boston, Mass., until 2 o'clock P. M. of March 11, 1921. Proposals must be made upon the blank form furnished with the copy of contract and specifications, and each bid must be accompanied by a certified check for the sum of \$2,000. The estimate of the quantities of work to be done is approximately as follows: 2,000 cubic yards earth grading; 50 cubic yards rock excavation; 15,000 cubic yards filling material; 150 lineal feet 10-inch vitrified pipe drains; 3 catch-basins and manholes; 200 lineal feet straight edge-stones; 80 lineal feet curved edge-stones; 600 cubic yards lean surfacing; 100 cubic yards lean to be 600 square yards walk surfacing; 1 reinforced concrete bridge spanning roadway surfacing; information for bidders, form of proposal, contract and specifications may be obtained at the office of the Park Engineering Department, 18 Tremont Street. A deposit of \$5 will be required for copies of the above-mentioned pamphlets. The Commission reserves the right to reject any and all proposals or to accept the proposal deemed best for the Commonwealth. JAMES A. HALEY, Commissioner. FRANK A. HALEY, FRANK G. HALL, WILLIAM H. SQUIRE, GEORGE B. WASON, Associate Commissioners. Metropolitan District Commission. JOHN R. RABBIT, Chief Engineer.

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Where the New River strays,
Blowing in olive green
And chrysoprase,
And briefly seen
In traffic-troubled ways,
Laburnum showers
Its verdant gold,
Its clustered flowers
Instilled and accented
With emerald sap:
Green-tinted gold
In April's lap
Unmistakenly rolled;
A mist of flowers,
A board untold,
Laburnum showers
Of greenish gold.

The lilac blooms
In every park and square
And blooms in Faneuil Park;
Or heliotrope or mauve,
Snowy or dark,
The lilac blooms
In white and purple plumes.

"What? Russell Square!"
There's lilac there!
And Torrington
And Webster Square
Intrepid don
The season's wear.
In Gordon Square and Easton Square—
There's lilac, there's laburnum there!
In green and gold and lavender
Queen Square and Bedford Square,
All Bloomsbury and all Soho
With every sunbeam, gayer grow,
Greener grow and John Davidson.

Houseboating on the
James

It was dark and still and four o'clock
on a summer morning. The few cot-
tages clustering about a landing upon
a Virginia river were for the most
part sleeping soundly, though here
and there a flickering light told of
some awakening home. Down close by
the landing was one little house wide
awake. Its windows were aglow;
lights moved about; and busy figures
passed from room to room and out
upon the porch in front.

Suddenly, with a series of quick,
muffled explosions, the whole cottage
seemed carried from its foundations.
It slipped sideways, turned almost end
for end, then drifted slowly away from
its neighbors, out into the darkness
and the river. Its occupants seemed
unconscious of danger. There was
one of them standing on the porch
quite unconcernedly turning a wheel,
while two or three others were watch-
ing, with rather amused expressions,
two little engines chugging away near
the kitchen stove.

And thus it was that the houseboat
Gadabout left her moorings in the out-
skirts of old Norfolk, and went splut-
tering down the Elizabeth to her
Hampton Roads and to start upon her

cruise up the historic James River.
But to tell the story we must begin
before that summer morning. It was
this way. We were three: the daughter-
wife (who happened to see the maga-
zine article that led to it all), her
mother, and her husband. . . .
It was while we were in perplexed
consideration as to where to go and
what to do, that the magazine article
appeared—devoted to houseboating. It

about so to which side of the pier she
was to come up on, and which and
first, and with how much of a bump.
But all such troubles soon disap-
peared; and, as there seemed no
change in the craft herself, we were
forced to believe that our own inex-
perience had had something to do with
our difficulties. "Houseboating on a
Colonial Waterway," Frank and Cor-
telle Hutchins.

Chateau or Castle?

Chateau is a word for which—as
for many others in French—we pos-
sess no equivalent.
Castle!

"The splendour falls on castle walls—
Warwick—Windsor—Durham—are be-
fore our eyes in a moment. We see
round towers and battlements—our

vants' aprons, and you will soon see
that mysterious powers and influences
are arrayed against you. The Re-
public itself stands before you in the
shape of the shop-assistant. France
is a land of suave uniformity. It is
also at once the paradise and the
inferno of bureaucracy. . . .
For example, I wanted the gas to
be turned on in my flat. A simple
affair! Drop a post card to the Com-

Superstition

Written for The Christian Science Monitor
THIS chief characteristic of super-
stition, as of all error, is its
blindness. A particular superstition
is never seen as superstition by those
who entertain it, even though these
same people may be acutely alert to
similar forms of superstition in other
people. Their own particular form of
superstition always appears to them as
clothed in the garments, either of com-
mon sense or so-called scientific fact.
The orthodox Jew, in the days of
Jesus, bound hand and foot with tradi-
tion, the slave of all manner of ob-
servances, held in horror and contempt
often very similar observances amongst
non-Jewish peoples. The medieval
Christian, worshipping his images, and
depending for his health and prosper-
ity upon a relic, had nothing but con-
tempt for the pagan "bowing down to
stocks and stones." And so it has
gone on all down the ages. People
who have put off one set of supersti-
tions have taken on new ones; always,
however, firmly convinced that what
they were doing was growing up, put-
ting away childish things and thinking,
at last, as men.

And yet, of course, from the stand-
point of Principle, between the pagan,
looking to his idol for help in time of
sickness, and the medieval Christian,
looking to his saints and his relics,
and the Christian of today looking to
his drugs, there is really little differ-
ence. All alike are looking to matter.
All alike are seeking to worship God,
Spirit, otherwise than in spirit and in
truth. All alike are asking amends, and
so necessarily failing to receive. As
Mary Baker Eddy, the Discoverer and
Founder of Christian Science, writes
on page 174 of "Science and Health
with Key to the Scriptures," the text-
book of Christian Science, "Is civiliza-
tion only a higher form of idolatry,
that man should bow down to a flesh-
brush, to flannels, to baths, diet, exer-
cise, and air?"

In the forty-fourth chapter of Isaiah,
which in the King James' version car-
ries the significant heading, "The vanity
of idols, and folly of idol makers," there
is a remarkable portrayal of the way
in which the human mind sets up its
own gods and then fears and worships
them. Isaiah tells how a man will
plant a tree, and, after it is grown,
how he will one day cut it down, how
he will burn part of it, using the fire
to cook his food and to warm himself,
and how, out of the residue, he will
make him a god. "He falleth down
unto it, and worshippeth it, and pray-
eth unto it, and saith, Deliver me; for
thou art my god." The whole history
of medicine is an exemplification of
the justice of this illustration. The
chemist will take all the drugs in the
pharmacopoeia, and will resolve them
into their constituent parts, and any-
one who will may see in their place
spread out before him just the common
things that he sees around him, the
same mercury that he finds in his
thermometer, the same iron that he
finds in the hinges of his front door,
the same oil that he uses for the engine
of his motor car. Yet let these be
presented to him in the form of a
pill or a bottle of medicine, then in
effect he is willing to say with the idol
worshiper of old, "Deliver me; for
thou art my god." Of part he makes
a hinge, of part he makes a thermom-
eter, of the residue he makes a god, and
credits it with power to heal his sick-
nesses.

Almost every kind of concoction of
matter has been credited, on occasion,
with such power throughout the cen-
turies. Fashions have changed, and
the discarded fashion is ever regarded
as a superstition which an advancing
age has outgrown. Those who hold the
superstition of the moment always be-
lieve, however, that they have emerged
into common sense and "scientific cer-
tainty," and that what they believe
can never share the fate of many
predecessors.

Today, a tremendous example of this
is seen in the vaccination theory.
People who will laugh over the cal-
cined snails and egg shells of a Joanna
Stevens as the last infirmity of super-
stition, will accept as an arbiter of life
and death the so-called serums of
modern medicine.

"When the sick recover by the use
of drugs," writes Mrs. Eddy, on page
155 of Science and Health, "it is the
law of a general belief, culminating in
individual faith, which heals; and
according to this faith will the effect
be. And lower on the same page she
declares, "The chemist, the botanist,
the druggist, the doctor, and the nurse
equip the medicine with their faith,
and the beliefs which are in the major-
ity rule. When the general belief
endorses the inanimate drug as doing
this or that, individual dissent or
faith, unless it rests on Science, is but
a belief held by a minority, and such a
belief is governed by the majority."

Hence then is the explanation of the
whole matter. Christian Science
teaches, and demonstrates, that the
only apparent power for good or evil
in a drug or any other material means
is the belief attached to it, and that in
the presence of the understanding that
Spirit, God, is All, even this seeming
power vanishes. Through the length
and breadth of Christendom today, no
matter how far sect and creed may fall
to live up to the confession, Jesus is
recognized as the Way-shower. What
was Jesus' way of healing the sick?
It certainly was not through drugs or
inoculation or any other material
means, but through the understanding
of the great fact embodied in his often-
quoted saying, "It is the spirit that
quicketh; the flesh profiteth not."

ing." To the seventy disciples return-
ing with joy to tell him how that, with
the understanding he had given them,
they could heal the sick, even to the
casting out of devils, Jesus said, "Be-
hold, I give unto you power . . . over all
the power of the enemy; and nothing
shall by any means hurt you." And so
to those who have gained a glimpse
of the Christ in Christian Science vac-
cination is merely one of the many
idols which mortal mind sets up to
fear and worship. Regarding all such
idols Paul has this to say: "We know
that an idol is nothing in the world,
and that there is none other God but
one."

March

Something of Spring is felt, not seen
as yet.
It is too soon for color in the hedge
Or garden-bed; but Morn, as if to get
To work betimes, is earlier awake.
And chirpy sparrows have begun to
make
Their nests beneath my window's
gabled ledge.

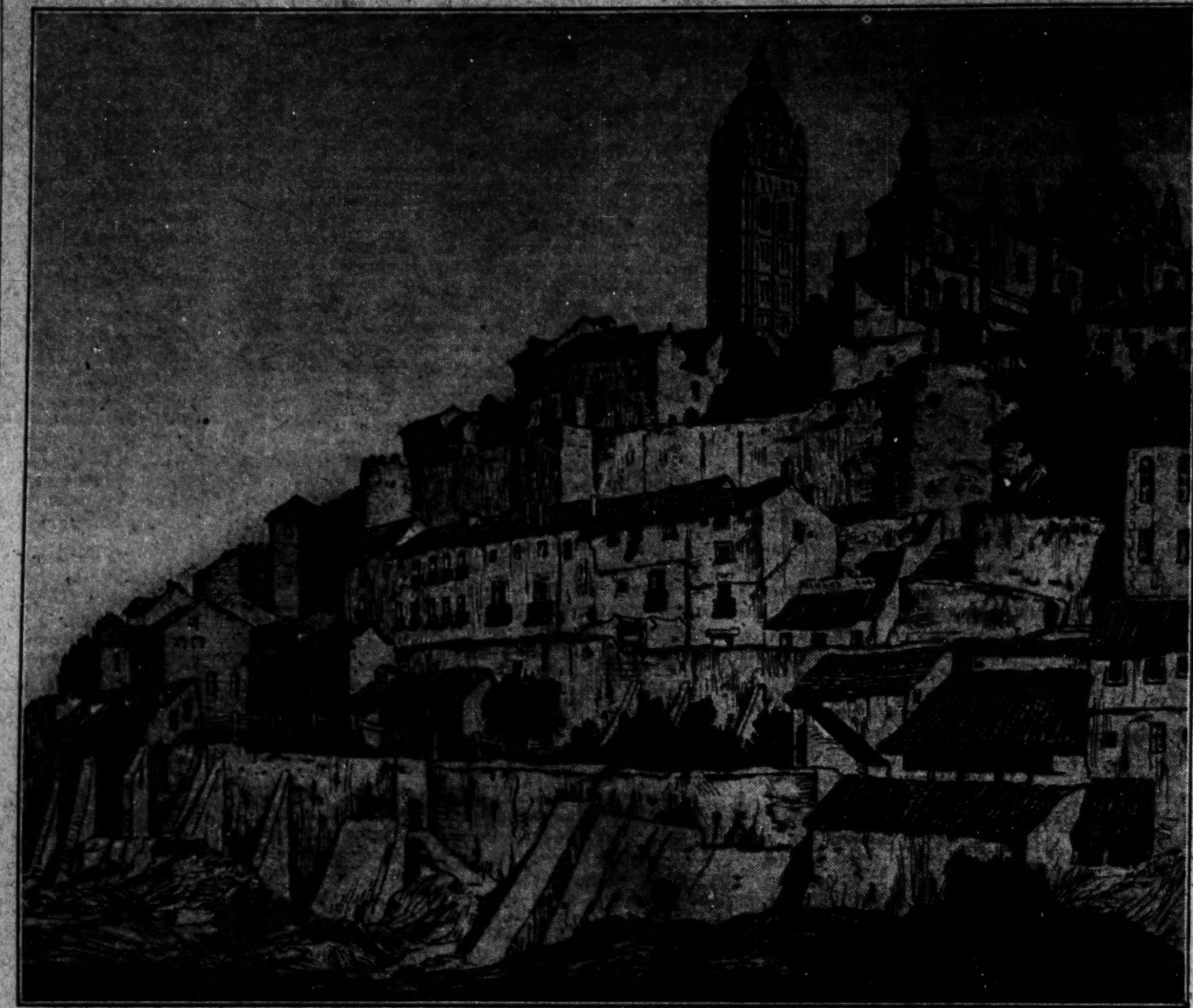
And, where the afternoon had for-
merly
Subsided into unannounced night
Has come a pause, that presently will
be
The pensive, lingering twilight that
we knew
In remembered days ere Winter
grew
Set in his ways, and welcome to our
sight.

The frequent rain is not like autumn
But full of hopeful human sym-
phonies,
Denoting it has found the roots of
grain
And grass alive and warm down in
the ground.
Where lily bulbs and crocus shoots
abound,
And the fuzzy red tips of peonies.

Some several sulky noons with swirl-
ing snows;
Some several sombre nights with
blasts that rage
From early eve till morning dully
glows;
Then kinder winds, and mating
birds, and bees
That swarm, and buds on fruit and
forest trees—
And Spring has writ her name on
Nature's page.

—Marguerite E. Easter.

Etching for Reproduction
That etching, as a branch of art
apart from its fascinating accidents
and means of expression, is also a
process of reproduction which inter-
ests many of the present-day dealers,
artists, and students, cannot be denied.
—E. A. Taylor.



"Segovia," from the etching by Ian Strang

THE
CHRISTIAN SCIENCE
MONITOR

AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY
NEWSPAPER
Founded 1808 by Mary Baker Eddy

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Towns

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear,  then the full grain in the ear"

BOSTON, U.S.A., WEDNESDAY, MARCH 2, 1921

EDITORIALS

The Battleship and Its Cost

THE ten-weeks battle between the supporters and opponents of the battleship which has been raging in *The Times*, in London, is over. Sir Percy Scott has fired his last shot, which, he announces characteristically, has finally sunk the claims of the battleship, and the public, which pays the bills and takes no notice, is left to make up its mind on the subject. It may, however, safely be taken for granted that this is precisely what the public will not do. It will proclaim its inability to judge the matter at all, and will then look out for some one to blame if anything goes wrong. As for the navy, it is already divided into two squadrons, as in the days of Admiral Bower and Commodore Trunton, and the indignation of the Commodore, when he heard that the Admiral was to be made a peer, will probably be reflected by the supporters of the battleship when they read Sir Percy's frank declaration that the abolition of the present capital ship is not likely to be pressed by a race of officers which looks forward to commanding what Mr. Kipling would probably describe as a grand hotel.

Sir Percy insists, and to the mind of the lay reader of the controversy it appears with justice, that no one has, in all the ten weeks, succeeded in telling him what is the use of a battleship. A certain number of generalities have been advanced, such as imposing its will at sea; but seeing it is admitted that, on account of the impossibility of carrying sufficient fuel it cannot keep at sea, and that when at sea it must travel at full speed to avoid the danger of being torpedoed, the generality remains a generality instead of hardening into an argument. But there is one of Sir Percy's arguments which it is not necessary to be a sailor in order to appreciate. It is that in which he explains how immensely to the advantage of the armor baron the continued existence of the battleship is. As he truly says, a contract for five battleships at \$35,000,000 each is a transaction of such magnitude as to blind all those benefiting by it to the limitations of the design; and even then the minor but inevitable bill for the squadrons of "nurses" remains to be presented. How much of the agitation for battleships comes from this great international ring it is impossible to say. But when consideration is shown for the colossal amount of the invested capital, and the armies of shareholders, clerks, mechanics, iron and coal miners, carpenters and transport workers, and others dependent on it, it is easy to understand why the demand for the battleship is so powerful and so insistent, and why Essen and Woolwich, Creusot and Bethlehem, so necessary in time of war, become so dangerous in times of peace.

Now an armor baron may be a perfect mirror of philanthropy, but the question nevertheless arises whether such excessive powers of philanthropy do not themselves constitute a danger in private hands. The presentation of free libraries is admirable in its way, but the taxpayer might conceivably prefer to be taxed less for battleships, and left with income sufficient to permit him to buy his own books, whilst sometimes the philanthropy takes the less admirable lines of the improvement of the language or the endowment of vivisection. In any case the whole problem of cost ultimately resolves itself into another question, to which, it is to be suspected, Admiral Scott will find it equally hard to extract an answer, for it is this, Who is able to afford a battleship? The United States, possibly, but then what is the good of possessing battleships, if your neighbors do not, unless it be for the sake of paying taxes? And even then when 92 per cent of your income is already being expended on past and present war costs, it seems a quite unnecessary altruism to insist on adding to that expenditure.

The entire world is suffering from the dilapidations of a war just over, and upon this world the insistence is already urged to tax itself for a war to come. The demand amounts to nothing less than capitalizing the world's fears. Yet of which of these extinct volcanoes are the other extinct volcanoes afraid? There is not one of them, every one of the others perfectly well knows, capable of sustaining another war. The one active volcano, the one country capable of undertaking another war, is the United States, and with whom is the United States going to fight by way of increasing her prosperity? Is it with Japan, who is already on the edge of bankruptcy and from whom she could not expect a yen of reparation, or is it with Great Britain, at once her best customer and her chief debtor, the collapse of whom, if she were defeated, or, for that matter, victorious, would mean the repudiation of the vast loans owing to the United States all over the world, as well as the shutting down of more mills and businesses from New England to the Pacific Coast. The whole idea is so unutterably crazy that the thinking man begins to wonder on what the demand for a great army and navy is anywhere based, and where the influences originate which have undertaken what should be the hopeless task of inducing a collection of debt-laden nations to consent to tax themselves for armaments so as to delay freeing themselves from debt. If, indeed, the United States desires to be paid, the sooner she sets her neighbors the example of disarmament the better.

And when all this has been said, the question arises, What is going to happen to the battleships if they ever get built? Are they going to be, as Sir Percy Scott dryly insists, grand hotels for naval officers, and ball rooms for young ladies at the ports, or what? Great Britain, Sir Percy adventures, will not build any more, since in her heart she knows their day is over. Admittedly she will build none until the committee now sitting to inquire into the matter has presented its report, and perhaps not then. The United States and Japan alone remain, for, at the moment, no other nation could build even if it desired. If, then, it is true that the battleship ceases to be a power at a given distance from its own coasts, against whom is the United States going to use her new battleships, with the Atlantic on one side and the Pacific

on the other side? It is fairly certain that the danger to the battleship becomes excessive as she approaches the enemy's coast, provided the enemy has a properly equipped air service. How then is a British or a Japanese fleet going to attack the Pacific or Atlantic coast of the United States, or how in turn is a fleet of the United States going to attack Japan or Great Britain with any hope of success?

On the whole, it is to be suspected that the man who has to show, in gold, that a nation can afford battleships will have a more difficult time than the man who is asked to prove, on paper, that the battleship is of use.

Cabinet Doubts Disappearing

THERE seems to be little likelihood of any more changes in the Cabinet. President-Elect Harding is apparently going to bring in the list exactly as it now stands. There have been rumors of obstructionist efforts, in certain quarters, both with respect to Mr. Hoover's nomination for the Department of Commerce, and that of Mr. Davis for the Department of Labor. But the general feeling seems to be that objections will be too more successful in the one case than in the other. The old-guard prejudice against Mr. Hoover seems to have been dissipated by balancing him off with Mr. Mellon, who is expected to take the Treasury post. Whatever the Lodge-Penrose forces may have been ready, at first, to undertake to prevent Mr. Hoover's appointment, they were evidently not willing to carry their purpose far enough to jeopardize Mr. Mellon's chances. In the case of Mr. Davis, the opposition might be expected to go farther by virtue of coming from outside the inner circles of politics, namely, from the leaders of the American Federation of Labor. They did not wish to name any one directly, but they have given the President-elect to understand quite definitely that they are dissatisfied with Mr. Davis' labor unionist connections. They would like to have a man taken directly from the labor unions. Mr. Davis seems to have been at some time a labor unionist in good standing, but his recent interests have apparently not been so closely concerned with the unions as to give him favor in the sight of those having major influence there. Notwithstanding, it seems doubtful that this opposition will be sufficient to keep him out of the Cabinet. His presence there would be all the more welcome, to a considerable body of public sentiment, for the very reason that he is not too high in favor with the union leaders.

There have been some rather flippant references to Mr. Hoover as being able to "help Judge Hughes dress the Harding Cabinet window." Yet there is an element of appropriateness, as well as flippancy, in such references. Mr. Hughes and Mr. Hoover have both been before the public in peculiar fashion, within the period of the Administration that is now coming to an end. It is probably fair to say that no other two men in the United States, outside the presidency, have attracted so much favorable public attention for important activities as they have. Multitudes of American men and women have followed their careers with approval. Many have expressed enthusiastic commendation for them, in a variety of ways. Both men have won the confidence of people all over the country. If either of them had been omitted from the Cabinet list, there would doubtless have been dissatisfaction of national proportions. It is no slur on the other nominees to say that none of them has the same standing before the country as either of the two men just named. All of the others are men of repute in certain circles or particular sections. Senator Fall and Senator Weeks are, of course, known through their congressional services, as is Mr. Hays through his experience in looking after the Republican Party organization. But not even these have been before the whole country in a really large way. While they have yet to prove themselves, their names have been well received, and, so far as can be judged, there is a general disposition to feel that the incoming President has, on the whole, "done very well" in choosing his advisers.

There are intimations that Mr. Hughes will have a freer hand in dealing with the international relations of the country than some of his predecessors in the State Department seem to have been able to enjoy. But there is little opportunity yet to judge just how much this will mean. So far as Mr. Hughes' known views are effective in the matter, it is interesting to note that they have never been outspoken against the League of Nations. Mr. Hughes was one of the first of America's leading men to object to Article X, and to insist that the essential interests of the United States should not be sacrificed in any negotiations for the establishment of the League. He has looked upon the League plan as offering many good possibilities, and has felt that a prudent course for this country would be "to enter the proposed League, with reservations of a reasonable character adequate to our security, which should meet ready assent, and thus establish a condition of amity at the earliest possible moment." He has always been a consistent advocate of the establishment of a court of international law to decide justiciable questions according to a fixed code, in such a fashion that decisions shall not be based on considerations of expediency or compromise. The campaign utterances of the President-elect seemed at one time to incline rather more definitely against the League than do these expressions of his prospective Secretary of State. Yet we now have the clear intimation that the two men are in complete understanding with regard to the general conduct of the office to which Mr. Hughes has been named, and there is no reason to expect that the Secretary of State will find his official duties imposing upon him any considerable divergence from the policies to which he has already given his personal approval.

As for Mr. Hoover, probably the talk of his making stipulations before accepting the appointment as Secretary of Commerce has been considerably exaggerated in some quarters. Mr. Hoover is hardly the sort of man to overplay his part, especially in such a matter as the acceptance of a Cabinet position. It is only natural that he should have wished to take care of the obligations imposed upon him by his connection with the great work of European relief, as well as with the work of educational and other organizations in which he had recently

associated himself. It was to be expected, also, that appointee and appointer would establish some community of views with regard to the conduct of the office concerned in the appointment. But it is probably putting it rather unfairly both to Mr. Hoover and to Senator Harding to say that the former laid down "stipulations" as to what should be done with the Department of Commerce before accepting its headship. The main point is that both men seem to be in agreement that the department shall be reorganized. Reorganization is sorely needed. The department tends to run too much like a ponderous machine grinding out a mediocre product. It needs to be vitalized. Its product requires to be brought up to the high standard suggested by the departmental nomenclature. The work of the Department of Commerce needs to be carried on with a new appreciation of the importance of proper commercial relations between the United States and other countries. It needs to be conducted with some recognition of the great fact that commercial activities are a form of service, more than a form of warfare or a mere means of profit-taking. Mr. Hoover is qualified to conduct it on the broad lines that would accord with such a recognition. But no stipulations ought to be necessary to pave the way for such a management, any more than men's personal objections should be allowed to obstruct its course.

Liddell and Scott

IT is, or it was, for all things change rapidly in these days, the height of the thwart of a racing skiff. Therefore might a freshman seated upon it, on the floor, go through all the motions of tub practice, with the help of a walking-stick for an oar. That, of course, was not the exact purpose for which the Dean of Christ Church joined forces with the Dean of Rochester in compiling the great lexicon, a work as famous in its way as the Dictionary of the other great Doctor, which was born in Gough Square, off Fleet Street. Nor was its abridged form, known to thousands upon thousands of English public schoolboys, with mingled feelings, as "the little Liddell," ever intended to be used, as it were, ex cathedra, in the manner, that is to say, in which it struck Father Mackworth upon the shins, in the chapter in *Ravenshoe* which bears its name.

A portentous book of its kind: bent over by the Titans of the upper and lower school, every evening, for seventy-eight long years, and now suddenly assuming a new garb, and starting on a new career, from its lodging at the University Press, in Oxford. It was in 1843 that its first parents sent it out into the world with a preface in which, pious men that they were, they set down their thankfulness for the good health and strength which had enabled them to bring their labors to a conclusion. "We know well," they humbly wrote, "how far it is from what it might be," but, they went on, "For the present we shall be content if it shall in any sort serve that end of which we spoke in the outset; if, that is, it shall tend to cherish or improve the accurate study of the classical writers of Greece. We cannot look for much more. For the Writer of Dictionaries, says Johnson in his preface, has been 'considered not the pupil, but the slave of science, the pioneer of literature, doomed only to clear rubbish and remove obstructions from the path, through which learning and genius press forward to conquest and glory, without bestowing a smile on the humble drudge that facilitates their progress.'"

The drudges in this instance were a couple of eminent churchmen and sound scholars, over whose respective claims their friends contended with all the heat of the knight and the jester as to the pancakes and the mustard. Balliol challenged the claims of Christ Church in a couplet of most ungenerous doggerel.

"Who wrote the Lexicon? Liddell and Scott.
Scott wrote the Lexicon: Liddell did not."

But then Scott was Master of Balliol. Not, of course, that Balliol was the author of the epigram. The author, curiously enough, was a Westminster boy, named Germain Lavie, sometime registrar in Chancery. Liddell was as yet headmaster of Westminster, and the point of the verse lay in the fact that whenever the accuracy of the lexicon was questioned in the class-room of the Sixth, he used to reply, "Ah! Scott wrote that part." No doubt Christ Church, in due season, had a word to say in reply, indeed both men were students there, and of it Liddell eventually became dean. What was the Christ Church reply? Some one there may be whose memory is charged with it, but he has not yet spoken. Westminster, however, rallied to Liddell with a version of the epigram which is much the most subtle of any that have been quoted in the interesting letters which have been written to *The Times*, in London, on the subject:

"Two men wrote a Lexicon, Liddell and Scott.
The one part was good, and the other was not:
Now all you young Westminsters read me this riddle,
Which part was by Scott, and which was by Liddell?"

There could be little doubt how young Westminster would reply.

It was at this point that Mr. Punch entered into the controversy, with slight regard to the dignity of the authors:—

"Said Liddell to Scott,
'What's the Greek for tin-pot?'
Said Scott unto Liddell,
'I give up your riddle.'"

Then it was that Dean Scott rose to the occasion, and replied to the editor,

"Said Liddell to Scott,
'What's the Greek for tin-pot?'
Said Scott unto Liddell,
'I answer your riddle,
In two words as though one
δύωκς ναυοτόκου.'"

Thus was scholarship justified in the Consulate of Marcus Citrus.

As a matter of fact, Liddell eventually made the lexicon essentially his own child. Long after Scott had ceased to take any personal share in its improvement, the Dean of Christ Church labored at it after edition, correcting, collating, and refining, until the book became facile princeps amongst all of its kind. And now, under a new editor, the learned Camden Professor of Ancient

History, the lexicon is to be thoroughly brought up to date and sent out into the world to continue its useful and brilliant career.

Editorial Notes

SO THE government in London has made friends again with that remarkable fellow of All Souls, Colonel T. E. Lawrence, Colonel Lawrence, who strenuously objects to the "Colonel," and who will smilingly tell you that he is endeavoring to live down the Lawrence legend of the cinema, has now become Arab adviser to the Colonial Office, though he will also tell you that, with the exception of the Sheriffs, there are not any Arabs anywhere. Anyway, Colonel or no Colonel, the fellow of All Souls understands and admires the people called Arabs, and has radical views as to the future government of Mesopotamia. Therefore, the news that Sir Percy Cox is coming from Baghdad to discuss, with Mr. Churchill, in Cairo, the setting up of an Arab state, between the rivers, with the Emir Feisal as caliph, is distinctly good tidings.

TO THE Saint-Gaudens Lincoln the Washington of Houdon is to be added. The one sits under the shadow of the Abbey; the other will stand on the grass plot before the National Gallery. The Kentuckian shares the company of Canning and the other great statesmen who group themselves about St. Stephens Green; the Virginian will mix with the kings and soldiers who guard Trafalgar Square. In other words, the Sulgrave Institution has offered replicas of Houdon's statue of Washington to London and Liverpool, and the site chosen for the London one is in Trafalgar Square.

A PLEA for anonymous acting is made by a London dramatic critic, who argues that when Mr. X, the well-known actor, plays Hamlet, the audience is liable to be more interested in Mr. X, as Mr. X, than as Hamlet, which is, of course, hardly fair to the play. By way of example, he cites recent productions of "Everyman" in London with an anonymous cast, an experiment which he declares to have been far more impressive than other productions of the same play rendered by well-known performers, familiar to the public. Whether this appeal, which undoubtedly has much in its favor, finds many advocates or not, it is useful in calling attention to the modern practice of stimulating popular interest in the personal likes and dislikes, habits and peculiarities of prominent actors, rather than in the plays which they are supposed to interpret. If actors, generally speaking, were satisfied with the public eye only so long as they are on the stage, and kept their gardens, dogs, household arrangements, and other private affairs as far as possible away from the camera and the newspaper, it would at least mean a little progress in the right direction. Not that this is true only of actors.

MANY people have proved the merits of the guinea pig as a lawnmower, but if, encouraged by this experience, anybody should be tempted to "go one better," and test the value of the capybara as a gardener, an animal which, to the lay mind, certainly seems like a guinea pig writ large, he had better pause and beware. Recently a Frenchman has found these animals too much of a good thing, to use a paradoxical everyday expression, which in this case means that the capybara is not content with a humble diet of grass, but prefers to mow down garden treasures. These guinea pigs writ large, after a heyday of havoc in France, have arrived at the London Zoo, narrowly escaping being dubbed "pigs" by the authorities. Possibly the officials concerned remembered Flannery's experience, "Niver will ye catch Flannery wid no more foreign pigs on his hands."

OF THE several wise and incisive utterances for which speakers at a luncheon of the League of Free Nations Association in New York, the other day, were responsible, two or three stand out as particularly refreshing. Said one, "Of the entire expenditure of the United States Government, 93 per cent is devoted to war purposes. If any business or industry found a policy of competition so costly it would not hesitate to combine and eliminate it." Said another, "There is no reason why the United States should spend four or five times as much on the army and navy as the total expenditures for government five or six years ago. While bankrupting Europe, we are helping to bankrupt ourselves." Said a third, "Apprehension creates fear, and fear creates armaments." All excellent, because all true!

ON THE Sussex Downs, in England, on the slope of the hill above the little village of Patcham, gleams a white marble dome. It is supported on slender pillars and is approached by flights of broad white steps. The object in erecting this structure is to record the sacrifice made by India in the time of the European war, to help the nation which has been so intimately connected with her welfare. The generous, whole-hearted friendship will never be forgotten by England, and the words of the Prince of Wales, as he unveiled the beautiful memorial, are undoubtedly true: "India never forgets kindness and sympathy, and from this chatra a wave of good will will pass to India."

THE change which has just been made in the Yale University entrance examination will be welcomed by all those who desire to see the great educational highway from the public school to the university made as level as possible. Yale has done away with the special subjects not found in the high-school courses, acquaintance with which was formerly demanded of candidates for admission. The authorities now declare, in effect, that proficiency in the subjects in the curriculum for the senior high school year shall be deemed a sufficient passport to the university. So is "cramming" still further discredited, and a truer idea of education affirmed.

THE queen of hearts, who made the tarts in a Dorset village, has come and gone back to her native land. She queened it over all hearts in London in "The Return of the Native." Mr. Hardy's play, and is now, by her return, delighting the boys and girls who frequent her pastrycook's shop. Miss Gertrude Bugler ought to be a Hardy annual. She certainly was the "best Dossel."